

U. S. PLANES RAID JAP POSITIONS IN KURILES 6 TIMES WITHIN TWO DAYS

Four Atolls in Marshall Also Attacked—Yanks Capture Manus Airfield in Drive in the Admiralties.

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—American planes struck at the Japanese Kurile Islands Thursday and Friday, dropping bombs on three positions there in six raids.

One of the attacks took an Army bomber south toward the mainland of Japan to loose bombs on Matsushima Island, 150 miles south of the big enemy base at Paramushiro, which was hit twice by other bombing planes.

Two attacks were made on Shimushu by Navy bombers, which encountered no fighter opposition and only light anti-aircraft fire. Army bombers also attacked that island, which is in the Japanese homeland island chain, on Friday.

The Navy also announced attacks on four enemy-held atolls in the Eastern Marshall Islands, in which at least one large explosion was caused by parachute bombs and fires were started on one of the unidentified atolls.

JAP DRIVE BROKEN ON BOUGAINVILLE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, March 18 (AP).—American forces on Bougainville in the Admiralties have captured Lorengau's airfield and are attacking Japanese defenses around the town of Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

His communique reported that the Japanese offensive against the American position on Bougainville, which had been "disrupted and decimated" following the seven-day bitter fight which started on March 8.

The Lorengau airstrip fell Thursday under a two-pronged attack from the north and west by dismounted troops of the First Cavalry Division supported by broadsides from American destroyers.

The Americans then pressed southward toward the town of Lorengau, eliminating strong enemy pillbox defenses with mortar and tank fire to reach a point only 600 yards from their objective. The town lies at the northeast corner of Manus, and is considered the main Japanese stronghold on the island.

Possession would give the Americans a firm grip on the eastern end of Seidler (Sea Eagle) harbor.

Heavy Jap Loss on Bougainville. In the smashing of the Japanese drive on Bougainville, MacArthur said, more than 1100 Japanese dead lie within the American lines and "his total casualties are many times this."

American losses were put at 123 killed and 747 wounded.

Fred Hampson, Associated Press war correspondent, wrote from Guadalcanal that the final assault at dawn Wednesday cost the enemy 196 dead.

Hampson said a considerable force of the enemy struck the American Division sector on the northeastern segment of the perimeter and effected a light penetration of the defenders' line, but that the Americans restored their lines by a quick counterattack supported by tanks.

Spontaneous fighting in the southeast sector of the perimeter, the Americans' heavy anti-aircraft guns were depressed and used as ground artillery with good results and a destroyer covering offshore was reported to have knocked out a six-inch enemy gun.

Japanese artillery again shelled Piva airfield on Empress Augusta Bay, Hampson wrote, causing light damage which was quickly repaired. This field previously had been reported neutralized by the proximity of the Japanese.

Liberators Hit Soerabaja. Liberator heavy bombers flew 3400 miles round trip to a surprise night raid on Japanese installations at the one-time important Dutch naval base at Soerabaja, Java, in the Netherlands East Indies. Twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped. All planes returned.

Clouds prevented accurate check of damage done at Soerabaja and also at Den Pasar airfield on nearby Bali.

Wewak, the Japanese New Guinea base, was raided Thursday for the sixth consecutive day, 143 tons of bombs being dropped to bring the raid series total to 899. The previous five attacks had cost the Japanese 65 intercepting planes. No enemy planes came up Thursday.

The air war on the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain, continued with Solomon-based bombers of all categories and fighter planes equipped with bombs hitting Lakunai, Tobera and Rapopo airstrips and starting fires in the Vunapope supply area.

Liberator heavy bomber crews reported that three-fourths of the Rapopo strip was left unserviceable. Torpedo and dive bomber pilots took the Tobera strip, hit with 35 tons, was entirely useless.

F. D. R., CHURCHILL MAY MEET AGAIN, SEE STALIN LATER

Need for U. S.-British Talks Results From Italian, Yugoslav, Polish Political Situations.

By JUDSON O'QUINN

LONDON, March 18 (AP).—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill may meet after the London visit of Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Under Secretary of State, to iron out political questions and the possibility of another three-power conference with Premier Joseph Stalin was suggested today by reports from non-British diplomats.

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terms with Finland and some of Germany's satellites.

The groundwork for the talks may be laid in Stettinius' conference here with British leaders.

After Roosevelt and Churchill decide their position on such questions it is likely they would seek Stalin's accord.

Churchill in his speech Feb. 22 said no plans had yet been made for another three-power conference, but he hinted at others to come.

He said there would be no differences between the Big Three if the leaders could sit down for discussions frequently.

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RUSSIA REPORTED MASSING TROOPS ON FINNISH FRONT

Helsinki Pessimistic but Some Quarters Cling to Hope of Saving Peace Negotiations.

STOCKHOLM, March 18 (AP).—Heavy Russian troop movements in the vicinity of Kandalaksha behind the Northern Finland front were reported today in a Berlin dispatch to the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet.

On the Finnish side, the paper said, truckloads of troops and material have been heading for the Russian front in a steady stream in recent weeks.

Edwin Shanke, Associated Press correspondent, wrote from Helsinki that Finnish political quarters there still cling to the hope—admittedly faint—of saving the peace negotiations with Russia, despite general pessimism following rejection of Soviet terms by the Diet (parliament) Wednesday.

Recognizing that time is running out, Shanke said, some sources asserted Finland still wants to negotiate an armistice, but at the same time feels it ought to have an opportunity to get a more precise idea of the terms before the Kremlin.

According to these quarters, this probably is the essence of Finland's new reply to Moscow, which is reported now to have been delivered. An official communique on the Finnish Government's position is expected this evening.

In the first Finnish editorial comment on the appeals of President Roosevelt and King Gustav of Sweden for Finland to get out of the war, the newspaper Sanomat said:

"The making of peace does not depend on the country which is weaker, but on the one which can dictate the terms. We can only hope that the appeals have been addressed to the party which wanted to dictate the peace (meaning Russia)."

Hull's Remarks on Break. In Washington Secretary of State Hull said today that any question of an American break with Finland was a question of the future. Future action will depend on what Finland does to get out of what President Roosevelt called its "hateful partnership" with Germany.

The Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter said in a Helsinki dispatch that Oskari Tokoi, former Finnish Premier, has been freed by presidential order of charges which made him liable to trial in Finland if he ever returned. Tokoi headed Finland's revolutionary government from March to July, 1917 when he resigned and fled to Sweden.

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RUBBER DIRECTOR OBJECTS TO DRAFT OF ALL UNDER 26

Asserts He Won't Be Able to Replace Young Technicians Affected by New Policy.

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—Production of synthetic rubber is being held up by the shortage of workers, Rubber Director Bradley Dewey reported today in a plea for retention of the industry's young key technicians.

Voicing the first official complaint of industries likely to be hit by the announced plan to take into the armed forces practically all of the 450,000 men under 26 years old who have been deferred for occupational reasons, Dewey said:

"If at this late date, the industry finds itself in a position where it cannot replace the highly-trained technical men who, drafted, it will be impossible to operate some plants satisfactorily or to carry forward to completion some vital researches."

His assertions followed a hint from President Roosevelt that the chief executive is leaning toward the armed services' view that virtually all physically fit men under 26 must be drafted, that it is a case of men first and materials second.

His Chief Complaint. Making his fifth progress report, Dewey aimed his protest chiefly at the expected draft of key technicians between the ages of 22 and 26.

"It is hoped that a way will be found," he said, "by which it will be recognized that these irreplaceable men, irrespective of their personal desires to join the fighting forces, are of maximum value to the country in their present positions."

The rubber director pointed out that in many cases the special training has been given only in a few years, so that the companies and institutions operating the plants and doing research work in these fields have been forced to use very young men.

About 22 million synthetic rubber tires will be built for passenger cars this year, Dewey predicted, instead of the 30 million previously estimated to be necessary to replace the worn rubber on civilian automobiles.

A continuing shortage for the average motorist was forecast for only seven million of the tires scheduled can be built by mid-July.

Dewey emphasized that the passenger tire shortage was a matter of materials rather than man power. Women can fabricate the tires, he said, but production is being held down to a million a month for the first half of this year to divert materials to heavier military and truck tires.

The estimate of 22 million civilian tires for this year is not new, but merely more precise. Previous long-range estimates had ranged from 18 million to 24 million.

Man Power Troubles. Man power troubles which will be aggravated by tighter draft rules, Dewey said, are largely in synthetic rubber factories, where the shortage of men under 26 years of age is being felt.

The new synthetic plants are turning out rubber in greater quantities than natural rubber was produced in the United States in 1943, he said, but production is being held down to a million a month for the first half of this year to divert materials to heavier military and truck tires.

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PRESIDENT WORKS OUT WAY FOR DEALING WITH FRENCH

Discloses He Has Prepared Formula for Eisenhower to Follow but Does Not Give Details.

By RAYMOND F. BRANDT

Chief Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch. WASHINGTON, March 18.—President Roosevelt disclosed at his press conference last yesterday that several days ago he had completed a formula to guide Gen. Eisenhower in his dealing with the French Committee for National Liberation, but hastened to add that for obvious security reasons he could not tell what it was.

Asked where the formula was, he replied that it was in the State Department, in his own map room in the White House and, he thought, in London. He was not questioned further about his decision.

The conference was about evenly divided between international and labor questions. He disclosed that he, like Secretary of State Hull, had no advance notice of Russia's intention to recognize the Soviet government in Italy.

"Will that recognition have any impact on the general international situation?" he was asked. He said he did not think it would have any impact, that such a decision would be very far-fetched.

Question on Ireland. The President was wearing a light green suit and a green necktie in commemoration of St. Patrick's day. On his desk was a small pot of shamrock.

A reporter asked, "Is there anything you care to say about the Irish situation?" The President laughed, but his only comment was "that when the Irish question is brought up, most people think in terms of controversy. Still joking, he added that of course, in this country the question was not controversial.

Asked whether our relationship with Finland was still in status quo, he said it was at this end, but that he did not know how it was on the other side.

This question was apparently a feeler for verification of rumors that this country might break with Finland if that country refused to break with Germany. It produced no verification.

Geographer to Go to London. Still on international affairs, the President said Dr. Isaiah Bowman of Johns Hopkins University was going to the London conferences of Under Secretary of State Stettinius because he knew more about geography than any person in the State Department.

"Does that mean that territorial questions will be discussed in London?" a reporter asked. The President replied no, and then returned to his joking technique, which he often uses to avoid embarrassing questions. Dr. Bowman, he said, knew all about bananas, where they grew, and how they entered trade. He would, the President explained, be able to talk about such subjects. He got the expected laughs.

The President said he did not think he had seen the so-called "peace in Europe" yet. He said he was dropping on Germany, the text of which, it is reported here, is being held up by British censorship in London. The President added he had read some of the literature and that it seemed all right to him.

Working on Man Power. Replying to domestic questions, the President said that he expected to spend today and tomorrow studying the man-power problem. He said he was looking for some sort of solution early next week. He described the problem as a difficult one because of the shortage of men under 26 years of age who make the best soldiers and sailors. Men over that age, he continued, cannot stand up under the hardships of war.

Most men under 26 are not terribly indispensable to war industries, he said, and he said that the few who cannot be replaced by green men should be retained in vital war work. Older men, he said, could be found to replace most of the drafted men under 26.

"Asked if he agreed with the WPB estimate that drafting of about 40,000 men under 26 should be deferred, he said the question was whether the war might be lost on the battlefield or at home. Any plan, he said, had to be flexible enough to meet conditions which change from month to month. By next month, he observed, some new instrument of war might be needed in large quantities more than had been planned for. The whole thing, he concluded, was like a jigsaw puzzle.

Labor Conference. The conference began on a labor note, when he emphasized that it would be a good thing to say something about the International Labor Office conference of 34 nations which will convene in Philadelphia April 20. This he said, would be a very important meeting because the I. L. O. would be affiliated in any postwar organization of the United Nations. The American Government delegates, he announced, would be Secretary of Labor Perkins and Senator Albert D. Thomas (Dem.), Utah, chairman of the Senate Education and Labor Committee and a member of the War Relocation Authority.

Church Notices. HAMILTON AVE. CHRISTIAN Church, 1100 N. 1st St., 10:30 A. M. "BORN AGAIN" 6:30 P. M. Youth Groups

Church Notices. The Public Is Cordially Invited

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REPORTED TERMS OF ALLIED PEACE OFFER TO RUMANIA

Bessarabia, Joint Control of Danube Outlet Sought by Russia, Swiss Paper Says.

By PAUL GHALI

The Chicago Daily News-Post-Dispatch Special Radio Copyright 1944. BERN, March 18.—Allied armistice conditions as communicated to Rumanian Prime Minister during his stay in Ankara, Turkey, are reported in today's Journal de Geneve to be as follows:

1. Restoration of the 1939 frontier of Rumania. That is to say, retrocession to Russia of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina.

2. The northern arm of the Danube, that of Suttina, will return to the Soviet Union and the Soviet-Rumanian condominium (joint control) will be established over the outlet of the river. This will replace the prewar European Control Commission.

3. Rumania is to free its territory, within a fixed limit of German troops and to break off all diplomatic and economic relations with the Reich.

4. The Dobruja frontier is not to be modified.

(In an Axis-manuevered section, 3000 square miles of southern Dobruja was handed over to Bulgaria by Rumania. An Associated Press dispatch said the stipulation on the frontier provided that this cession of territory would not be recognized.)

5. The Soviet Government is to intervene at the peace conference in favor of retrocession of the whole of Transylvania to Rumania.

(Rumania, under Nazi persuasion, ceded 17,370 square miles of Transylvania to Hungary in 1940.)

6. Until the end of the war with the Reich, some Rumanian towns are to be occupied by Russian troops.

7. The Soviet Union will not demand war reparations but will ask for the restitution of machines and equipment exported by the Rumanians into regions occupied by them, as well as the extradition of persons guilty of cruelty to Russians.

Report Nazis May Plan Iron Guard Coup in Rumania. The Chicago Daily News-Post-Dispatch Special Radio Copyright 1944. SOWOMERE IN EUROPE, March 18.—There is fear in Rumania today that the Nazis will instigate an Iron Guard coup d'etat against Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu, should he pay too much attention to the "alien voices" of the Allies.

This fear is based on reports from Germany which indicate that members of the Iron Guard, Horia Sima's party, have been called from various Reich towns and assembled in an unnamed town in Germany, with instructions to be prepared for an imminent "trip abroad." These refugees from Iron Guards in Germany are estimated at 500.

Reports are that in their most recent interview Antonescu was warned by Adolf Hitler not to play Finland's game. He was assured by Hitler that Germany would defend Rumania with all the means at the Wehrmacht's disposal, but that if Rumania did not toe the line Germany had means of pressure. Assembly of Iron Guards in Germany is possibly one means of such pressure.

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST. LONDON, March 18 (AP).—Loss of the British destroyer Mahatma was announced last night by the Admiralty.

"Jane's Fighting Ships" describes the Mahatma as one of the 1920-ton Laffrey class with six 4.7-inch guns and a top speed of 36.5 knots. Date of completion of the vessel is not given, but its construction was authorized in 1929.

CHURCH NOTICES. E. STANLEY JONES WORLD FAMOUS RELIGIONIST SPEAKS DAILY AT THE NOONDAY SERVICES OF THE CHURCH FEDERATION STARTS MONDAY 12:05—12:35 NOON CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL 13th & Locust

Subjects: Monday, "The Crucified Cross"; Tuesday, "The Crucified Cross"; Wednesday, "The Crucified Cross"; Thursday, "The Cruc

ST. LOUIS WOMAN IN GERMAN PRISON CAMP 15 MONTHS

Scanty Diet Eked Out by
Purchases and Red
Cross Aid, Mrs. Flo-
rence M. Jones Says.

ALLOWED TO VISIT
NEARBY VILLAGES

Only Contact With War
Was Sound of Planes
Overhead, Sometimes
3 Hours at a Time.

By ALVIN H. GOLDSTEIN
A Staff Correspondent of the
Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Mrs. Florence M. Jones, formerly of St. Louis, today related to the Post-Dispatch in New York her experiences during nearly 15 months in a Nazi-supervised French internment camp, where she was placed some months after Germany declared war on the United States.

Mrs. Jones, widow of Harvey Jones, has resided in Paris since 1921, except for intermittent visits to the United States for brief stays with St. Louis relatives. She was one of the 669 repatriates who arrived Wednesday on the Gripsholm.

When the Germans entered Paris after the fall of France, she watched them march through the Arc de Triomphe, having decided that her American citizenship made it unnecessary to flee when word of the threatened invasion led many loyal Frenchmen, who thought that the nation's capital would be defended to the last, to join in the flight to the south which resulted in wholesale death on the bombed thoroughfares.

Undisturbed for Months.
For many months, Americans in Paris were not disturbed by the Nazi invader although many of their British friends were compelled to register, obey exacting curfews and comply with other restrictions until they ultimately were placed in internment camps when the surrender of Great Britain, seemingly anticipated at an early date, failed to materialize.

Eventually, Americans also were required to register each Friday and telephone conversations to the French language, presumably to facilitate monitoring. Food, Mrs. Jones added, became more scarce, although at first it had been reasonably plentiful.

Sept. 24, 1942, Mrs. Jones and other American women were informed that because the United States had placed German women nationals in concentration camps, it would be necessary for them to prepare for segregation and they were moved, lock, stock and barrel, to a hotel where they spent the night. Their next stop was at the zoo near Paris. Because five French women were exacted of visitors, a fanatical story arose that the civilian captives had been exhibited in cages, a story without foundation, Mrs. Jones said.

Sharp Out in Rations.
After four days of incarceration at the zoo, Mrs. Jones and her companions were removed to the permanent concentration camp at Zittel, about 350 miles from Paris. Until then, rations were adequate, although not luxurious. At Zittel, where British prisoners had been held for about two years, the food situation underwent an abrupt change. A typical week's rations could be described about as follows, Mrs. Jones said:

Monday: Cereal, consisting either of cooked barley or oatmeal.
Tuesday: Cheese and one-quarter pound of butter.
Wednesday: A cup of sugar and about one teaspoonful of mixed vegetables.
Thursday: (a slim day) a tablespoon of jam, some vegetables and soup.
Friday: About 90 grams (a very small piece) of boiled beef of inferior grade, and some vegetables.

Saturday: Usually soup and vegetables—if vegetables were available. Otherwise, just soup.
Sunday: Rations were about something cut from a section a long way from what is considered a normal diet in normal times—vegetables and a tablespoonful of jam. The slice of meat was less than three inches square and very thin.

Thanks to packages arriving regularly from the American Red Cross, the American prisoners were able to supplement their food allotments and maintain something more than a bare subsistence diet prescribed by German scientific research.

Permitted to Visit Villages.
Earlier, some of the prisoners were able to visit possessions and articles of food to British for tea, a valued substitute for the ersatz coffee supplied by the captors, Mrs. Jones said. This tea supply is gone now, she added, but prisoners are permitted to purchase certain necessities at canteens operated by the Germans, and an occasional walk in neighboring villages under escort enables captives who have money to make purchases of foodstuffs and desirable objects.

Although there is no evidence of the sale of contents of American Red Cross boxes, it was rumored that a purchaser in the French outside world would willingly pay francs worth \$100 in American currency for any one intact. Mrs. Jones heard that American cigarettes were selling in

Accusers at Arkansas Peonage Trial



From left, MISS MARGUERITE GRIMM, her mother, MRS. DOSHA MOON, and her sister, MISS FREDDIE MAE MOON, resting after testifying at the peonage trial of Albert S. Johnson at Helena, Ark. At right, MISS IDELL MOON, another daughter of Mrs. Moon.

PLANTER PLEADS GUILTY, PEONAGE TRIAL IS HALTED

(Continued From Page One.)

Johnson ran his plantation through intimidation of his workers, both white and Negro, often threatening them with a rifle and pistol and occasionally whipping the complaints testified that they were in fear of Johnson, although some left his plantation when he was not present.

Counts in the indictment remaining against Johnson represent complaints by Mrs. Moon, her daughters, Miss Grimm and Miss Freddie Mae Moon. The complaint of another white tenant, George W. Davis, also will be referred to the jury for consideration.

Negro complainants still named in the indictment are Clyde Miller, Shelby McKinney, Alex McKinney, J. T. Collins and Robert Collins.

SAM PRIEST SAYS HE'LL NOT MAKE RACE FOR GOVERNOR

Circuit Clerk H. Sam Priest announced today that he would not be a candidate at the August primary election for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

He said he was making the announcement so that Democratic voters would not further consider his name. Some local party leaders had suggested that he become a candidate.

GROCERY ROBBERY REPORTED

Theft of \$800 in cash, 500 meat ration tokens, four hams and an unknown quantity of evaporated milk from grocery and meat market at 1037 North Vandeventer avenue has been reported by the owners, Theodore Finkelstein and his brother, Daniel Finkelstein, police said today.

Entrance to the store was gained by forcing an iron bar at a basement window.

cafes at 20 francs, or 40 cents, for one cigarette.

At their place of confinement the only evidence of warfare observed by the prisoners was the sound of airplane motors that on occasion filled the air for three hours.

As in other concentration camps, the captives organized their own amusements, establishing libraries and amateur theatrical groups, and superintended generally the maintenance of their own quarters with a minimum of interference from either French or German guards and attendants.

Man "Dead" 25 Years Debarks.
Another St. Louisian who disembarked from the exchange liner Gripsholm yesterday was Francis Gordon Law, 62, 25 years his parents' Mr. and Mrs. George Law of 6208A Plymouth avenue, St. Louis, have believed him dead.

The last they heard from him he was suffering from a severe, presumably suffering wound he received in the World War as a British ambulance driver.

In that letter, written Nov. 11, 1918, Law said, "War is hell. I'll be home soon. The next day his mother and father heard of him was a year ago, when the State Department informed them he was to be on the exchange ship.

Interviewed here yesterday, Law declined to talk about his intervening years, for fear of reprisals against his friends still in Nazi internment camps.

Law, now 54 years old, left his wife and two children in Lorain, O., when he was 26, to get into the fight. He said only that he had been an engineer in Paris for the last 23 years and identified himself as one of those who rode the Red Cross hospital train through the Balkans and Ukraine in 1920, vaccinating the people of those areas against typhoid fever and other diseases.

During the World War, Law said, he had been interned. In the present war, he added, he had been at Vittel and Compiègne for 18 months.

With Law when he disembarked was his second wife. His first wife, Mrs. Harriet Law, divorced him on the advice of his mother. Law's children by his first marriage are Maj. Lawrence Law of the Army and Mrs. Ken Johnson of Milwaukee.

REPATRIATES TELL OF NAZI OUTRAGES

(Continued From Page One.)

Dutch Murdered in Streets
—Jews Reported Used in
Poison Gas Tests.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 18 (AP)—Stories of a German horror that was visited on occupied countries were related today as the last of the 669 repatriates left the Swedish exchange liner Gripsholm.

Iowa-born Alberta Erdtsick, 20 years old, told of Nazi gunners and riflemen racing through Dutch streets shooting people indiscriminately, and 25-year-old Harry Kirkpatrick of Pomona, Cal., told of the wholesale slaughter of Czechs and Jews after the assassination of Reinhold Heydrich, Hitler's hangerman in that country.

Mis Erdtsick left the United States when she was 4 years old to live in Holland with her family. She said that in 1941, when the Dutch in Amsterdam engaged in a brief revolt against anti-Semitic Nazi rules, the Germans rode through the streets shooting pedestrians and hurling grenades. Back home, she wants to join the Women's Army Corps.

Kirkpatrick was a tutor in Prague, often teaching English to Jewish students. After the German occupation, some of his students would disappear overnight, he said, never to be heard from again. He said the Czechs told stories of Jews being massacred by live steam baths, or by being used as guinea pigs in the testing of poison gas at the Skoda works in Pilsen.

When Heydrich was shot on May 27, 1942, the Germans killed 170 Czechs the first night, Kirkpatrick said. Then night after night, he said, the slaughter continued, until the casualties were in the thousands.

The last of the repatriates was cleared in mid-afternoon by Federal Bureau of Investigation and Army intelligence men. The task had taken two full days. About 80 had been sent to Ellis Island, for further questioning or because their credentials were deemed insufficient.

ILLINOIS BOMBS BRUNSWICK
WITH PLANE BADLY DAMAGED

Lt. Harry G. Ward of Granite City, Ill., bombardier on a Flying Fortress, dropped his bombs on Messerschmitt factories at Brunswick, Germany, while his ship, hit by cannon shells, was operating on one engine and only two of the plane's guns protected it against hundreds of German fighters which attacked his formation. It was announced today at an Eighth Army Air Forces member station in England.

After the raid, the bomber maintained its position in formation until it reached the English Channel, when the Fortress began to lag behind. The crew threw out flak suits, guns, radio equipment, "everything not nailed down," to lighten the load. "I thought they were going to throw me out next," Lt. Ward said after the plane made a successful emergency landing in England.

Lt. Ward is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Ward, 3721 Iowa avenue, Granite City. He was a student at McKendree College before enlisting in May, 1941.

17 MENINGITIS CASES IN WEEK, WITH AT LEAST ONE DEATH

Seventeen cases of meningitis and at least one death from the disease were reported here last week, Dr. J. Earl Smith, director of communicable diseases at St. Louis Health Division, said today in a radio talk. This brings the total number of cases reported since Jan. 1 to 131 and the number of deaths to 13, he said, as compared with the like period last year, when there were 65 cases and six deaths reported.

Dr. Smith said that when the disease was discovered early, it responded to modern treatment with sulfa drugs. "It is very important to have the patient under a physician's care in the first day of the illness," he pointed out. The spread of epidemics can be counteracted by the prevention of overcrowding and by improved ventilation of living and working quarters.

All cases of meningitis should be segregated in an isolation hospital, Dr. Smith said.

CITY GETS 3 MILLION GIFT CORRECTION, ALSO APOLOGY

An apology to St. Louis because of a three-million-dollar mistake in tabulating local gifts to philanthropies was made public today.

The John Price Jones Corporation, fund-raising counselors, announced that it had done the city an unintentional injustice when it reported last month that St. Louis was the only one of seven large cities in the United States to have experienced a decrease in gifts in 1943.

The corporation report was based on a tabulation of \$6,630,253 for gifts in 1942 and \$4,778,309 for contributions in 1943. Actually, last year's gifts by St. Louisans totaled \$7,778,309, the corporation declared, explaining it had made a clerical mistake in totaling a column of figures. Acknowledgment of the mistake followed a protest from Kirk E. Latta, general manager of the Greater St. Louis War Chest, who pointed out that St. Louisans exceeded the total of all 1942 gifts in 1943 contributions of \$2,670,000 to the War Chest and \$1,968,000 to the Red Cross.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS HISTORY COMPILED BY MAJOR WEBB

"The Story of Jefferson Barracks," a mimeographed book compiled and edited by Maj. Henry W. Webb, Public Relations Officer at Jefferson Barracks, will be distributed among post officials, it was announced yesterday.

"This is the first history written of the 117-year-old post, which presents a full-blown historical continuity of the post from the days when infantry, dragoons and cavalry were quartered there to its present status as basic training center No. 1 of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command," Maj. Webb said.

Maj. Webb utilized research done by Col. Frederick Christine, commanding officer of the post in 1942, and by members of the writers' guild of the Works Progress Administration who disbanded in February, 1943.

HANNAGAN SAYS ROOSEVELT IS HIS PERSONAL PREFERENCE

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18 (AP)—Robert E. Hannagan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, compared the Republican party to a pipe-organ of stunts yesterday, and said the American people "will not be misled by a do-nothing program from a party of obstructionists."

He told Western New York Democratic leaders at a dinner commemorating the one hundred and seventh anniversary of the birth of Grover Cleveland that the Democratic party would win in November because "our record as a party in this great crisis justifies the confidence of the people."

Earlier at a press conference, Hannagan asserted President Roosevelt was his personal preference for re-nomination, but he was not trying to line up delegates to renominate the President. He asserted he had no personal preference for the vice-presidential nomination.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' BALLOT COMPLETE, GOV. GREEN SAYS

CHICAGO, March 18 (AP)—Gov. Dwight H. Green telegraphed President Roosevelt yesterday that the Illinois servicemen's ballot is complete, and enactment of the Federal ballot proposal would not be "in the interest of those in the armed services from our State."

Gov. Green's message was in reply to the President's request for information on Illinois absentee voting regulations, as they would affect soldier voting under the new Federal absentee ballot bill passed by Congress and now awaiting action by Roosevelt.

Lehman Injures Knee in Fall

ALGERS, March 18 (AP)—Herbert Lehman, former Governor of New York and now Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, was taken to a hospital yesterday after a fall in which he injured his knee. He is able to walk with crutches and expects to make a journey to Cairo in a few days.

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JAMES LEE FAILS TO APPEAR BEFORE TWO COMMITTEES

Former School Comptroller Had Been Asked for More Evidence on Patronage.

When James J. Lee, former Comptroller of the Board of Education, failed to appear before the board's Finance Committee by 3 p. m. today to elaborate on statements made in his recent letter of resignation, the committee went into a closed meeting at the Board of Education Building.

At meetings yesterday the Finance Committee and the Auditing and Supply Committee voted to request Lee to present to them any documentary or other evidence he may have that there has been mismanagement in the allocation of insurance policies and "loose operation" in the purchasing of supplies for the war workers' training program.

Lee's duties as Comptroller included attending all committee meetings to advise board members and to receive instructions. He has frequently stated the members ignored his recommendations and failed to give him the assistance necessary to carry out his ideas.

Closed Meeting.
The Auditing Committee met behind locked doors yesterday in the office of A. K. Nushan, Supply Commissioner, at 3431 School street. A clerk was assigned to open the door when latecomers knocked and to close it as quickly as possible so that no hint of the proceedings might leak out.

Those who attended the meeting included Dr. Rudolph Hofmeister, chairman of the committee, and William Schumacher and Charles J. Dyer, members. J. Harry Pohlman, president of the board; Hugo Wurdack and Mrs. Irma H. Friede, board members; Nushan, and stenographers.

Waiting outside the door were Clement Nicholas and Raymond Sacks, supervisors of the war workers' training program. They were not called in to testify, however.

Explanation by Nushan.

Following the half-hour session Dr. Hofmeister said the committee had heard an explanation from Nushan as to the manner of handling purchases for the training program, and that it seemed, superficially, at least, to be the same as that set up by Lee and F. J. Jeffrey, principal of Hadley Technical High School, who is general administrator of the wartime program.

Dr. Hofmeister said the committee would meet at 10 a. m. Monday, and Pohlman was directed to send Lee a telegram asking him to appear.

The Finance Committee met in the office of Mervyn E. Wiet-haupt, secretary-treasurer of the board, and prior to its official meeting held a caucus at which Dr. Francis C. Sullivan, chairman, and James J. Fitzgerald and Dyer, members, were present.

Other board members, Pohlman, Wurdack and Mrs. Friede, entered a basis of friendship. They were not admitted, and following a brief session Dr. Sullivan handed out a typewritten copy of a letter that was sent to Lee.

The letter asked that Lee "be present and give testimony and produce such evidence as you possess in support of your reference to the acquisition of insurance by the board, the cancellation of a policy and the granting of insurance to a State Senator, complaints that insurance is distributed on a basis of friendship rather than bids and possible improvements in purchasing procedure."

Criticism by Voters' League.
Administration of the school system was criticized severely yesterday at a meeting of the St. Louis League of Women Voters, Mrs. Mary W. Thayer, vice-president, said today.

"Eight or 10 of the more than 100 members present got up to speak, although the meeting was

Personnel Chief Criticises Nolte on Merit Funds

(Continued From Page One.)

The Aldermen that all the 8000 employees on the payroll when civil service became effective would be frozen in their jobs. Bruce said he had stood on a ruling by the City Counselor that the 3600 temporary employees, who have not yet been given qualifying examinations, were not frozen.

Bruce, a former Federal civil service official here and previously professor of economics at St. Louis University, has said, asking the Board of Estimate for more funds, that the merit system, set up under a 1941 charter amendment, was now ready to examine the temporary workers. A few tests have been given, but Bruce insists no more are possible at present for lack of money.

Effect on Employees.
"By being kept from examination, the employees have no rights under the civil service," Bruce said. "As a result, they are in constant fear and jeopardy because they don't know how long they are going to be kept on the job. I have wanted to move in with the examinations as I could to create good morale among the employees. We can't possibly draw up the desired eligibility list for future employees until this backlog of temporary employees is handled. It is impossible to really begin to function when there is such an eligibility list."

"There has been a lot of unrest among employees because of this insecurity. False rumors that the tests which would be given would be unduly difficult have been spread among the workers, especially among such groups as the hospital attendants. Some of these rumors are true, but the educational background would be required. I don't know how these rumors have been spread, but I presume it was through the ward politicians. I have tried several times to get names, but cannot pin it on anybody."

"If we had funds we could publish a manual so that the employees would know their rights."

The Director of Public Welfare recently wanted to know how long an examination for jail guards could be held because of the recent changes after a jail break, and I had to tell him I couldn't know one because there was no money for it."

Bruce's comment followed denunciation yesterday of the attitude of financial and legislative officials towards support of civil service by Walter C. Haeussler, president of the Citizens' Committee for Civil Service. Haeussler criticized the intention to limit the funds in the next fiscal year, the lack of action on the request for \$15,000 extra, and what he considered delay in passing a bill to reimburse the Personnel Department for \$6000 in capital expenses drawn from the current working fund.

Mayor Nicol announced a statement that he was wholly in accord with Haeussler on the \$6000 item. As to the \$15,000 item and future funds, the mayor said, "at present we are concerned with the problem of budget and quite properly the

called to consider another subject," Mrs. Thayer said. "Some of the women said they were ashamed to be living in St. Louis. They bemoaned the recurrent scandal in the system and recalled the days of 20 years or so ago when the St. Louis schools led the country. It seemed to me like a spontaneous expression."

Mrs. Thayer said that at the close of the meeting she summed up statements that had been made and proposed that the members and other citizens write the board of education to insist on the adoption of a merit system. This proposal was greeted with applause, she said.

IDENTITY OF SKELETON NEAR BARRACKS SOUGHT

Sheriff Arnold Willmann today was attempting to determine if a skeleton found Thursday in a sinkhole near Jefferson Barracks might be that of Gus Kling, an employee of Koch Hospital, who disappeared July 7, 1931, a week after he had been treated at City Hospital for stab wounds inflicted by two unidentified men.

The case was called to the attention of the Sheriff's office by Herman A. Kling, 1932 Withnell avenue, a stepbrother of the missing man. He was unable to iden-

Board of Aldermen should scan all requests for funds carefully. I have faith that the board in due and proper time will pass the required ordinance to make effective the operation of the personnel office."

Aldermanic President Nicolai said, as to the \$6000, he felt the budget should be trimmed to the utmost and that, in view of the fact the old Efficiency Board cost only about \$35,000 annually, he would be guided by the recommendation of the aldermanic committee. Bruce has pointed out that the Personnel Department functions were more extensive than those of the Efficiency Board.

Nicolai also asserted that the minimum civil service appropriation fixed by the charter was in the nature of an "allocated tax," and he felt the policy should be to compel the department to stay within that limit since the Aldermen could not control that expenditure.

Action on \$6000 Bill.
The \$6000 bill was referred to the aldermanic Ways and Means Committee March 10. Chairman Charles G. Kratochvil announced it would be considered next week and said there was no intention on that and the \$15,000 Dispatch reporters showed that most of the Aldermen held themselves open to conviction as to the department's need for funds.

Four said they favored the \$6000 appropriation—Mrs. Clara Hiepman (R), Claude I. Bakewell (R), Jasper C. Caston (R) and Edgar J. Feely (D). They also favored the department's other requests, except Caston, the only Negro member, who wants to study them.

Six were definitely against the \$6000 item—Louis G. Berra (D), Edward J. Courtial (R), George D. Dougherty (R), President Nicolai (R), Jake Sellers (R) and Harry A. Stoffer (R). Berra and Courtial felt the annual allowance should be the minimum. Nicolai said he had not made up his mind on that and the \$15,000 Dispatch reporters showed that most of the Aldermen held themselves open to conviction as to the department's need for funds.

Eleven Aldermen said the need of funds would have to be demonstrated to them. They are: Charles E. Albanese (R), Orville A. Armstrong (R), Walter F. Boehne (R), Drummond Diamond (R), R. S. L. Lang (R), A. Kenkel (R), Richard Nichols (R), Anton Niemeyer (D), Walter H. Toberman (D), Thomas C. Turner (R) and Walter W. Ziegenbalg (D).

Four declined to comment—Gus Hartkopf (R), 1516 N. Higgins (R), Joseph Saputo (R), and J. Ray Weinbrenner (R). All but Weinbrenner indicated they wanted to be convinced of the need for funds. Aldermen Edward L. Duke (R) and John H. Higgins (D) could not be reached. Members of the Ways and Means Committee, besides Kratochvil, are: Armstrong, Berra, Courtial, Duke, Kenkel and Stoffer.

The Civil Service Commission, in charge of the Personnel Department, held its weekly meeting yesterday. Chairman Daniel N. Kirby announced that it would make a statement on the fund question.

tify the skeleton as that of his brother, however.

The remnants of clothing found with the skeleton included a pair of shoes and a leather belt. Kling said that, to his knowledge, his missing stepbrother had never worn low shoes nor a belt. There was a hole, apparently made by a bullet, through the right temple of the skull, found by Jefferson Barracks soldiers near Cliff Cave. Dr. H. S. Breyfogle, acting Coroner, said the teeth indicated the man was about 40 years old, and that he was about five feet nine inches tall. Kling said his brother was 57, and his height was five feet 10 inches.

TAXPAYERS, ATTENTION!

The Assessment Books, containing the assessments of Real and Personal Property within the City of St. Louis for the year 1944, will be open for public inspection on March 20, 1944, in the office of the Assessor, Rooms 114-120, City Hall.

A readjustment of valuations of real estate has been made and taxpayers are asked to call on or after March 25, 1944, and examine their assessments.

The Board of Equalization will meet in the office of the Assessor on Monday, March 20, 1944, and remain in session for four (4) weeks and no longer.

Complaints against assessments before the Board of Equalization must be made in writing and sworn to. Blank forms can be had at this office.

NO COMPLAINTS RELATIVE TO THE ASSESSMENTS FOR TAXES FOR 1944 CAN BE MADE AFTER THE BOARD HAS ADJOURNED

ARTHUR C. HOEHN, Assessor
Rooms 114-120, City Hall

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UNDER SUSPICION OF BEING A SPY" TOLD BY

"JACKIE" BURRIS

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I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Communitarian Capers

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Thanks for your two recent editorials showing up these "funny people"—the Communists.

It seems the Communists are quite stirred up about the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith coming to St. Louis. Have the Communists forgotten their recent courtship of Boss Hague, whose brand of Fascism is well known throughout this broad land? It is all right for the Communists to back a Fascist, but wrong for someone else to do so, and at that only on the basis of our cherished principle of free speech.

Most people have nothing but contempt for Smith and his kind. But we want them to do their work in the open where they can be watched. We do not want them to go underground where they would be forced to work like termites or a deadly cancer. Some of the most sinister movements have received their strongest nourishment and power by being forced to go underground.

Since the Communists have become respectable (all on account of change in the party line), they've produced some tomfoolery that is hard to swallow. First they come out in support of Boss Hague. Comrade Browder next announces the marriage of Communism and capitalism. Next they come out in support of the National Service Act. Just the other day, the New Masses denounced Vice-President Wallace for attacking Wall Street!

In their campaign against the local appearance of Gerald Smith, the Communists, as well as various other groups, are working through the high-sounding National Federation of Constitutional Liberties. Anyone who has studied the list of names on its national committee will know right away that it is a front organization.

However desirable, in certain respects, the Communist action may appear to some people, we must not blind ourselves to the fact that in this, as in all their past and future actions, the Communists follow the party line. It is well to heed the warning of the late anti-Fascist editor, Carlo Tresca—"Red Fascism!"

DISGUSTED.

Task For the Church

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
We all know the meaning of juvenile delinquency and the causes, but we do not seem to know what to do to prevent it. There are many steps being taken to prevent it, but the rate of delinquency is rising.

We all know that the church does (or should) play an important part in the lives of young people today and, in my opinion, the church could play an important part in curbing the rise of juvenile delinquency.

SYLVIA MAYFIELD.

Would Raise Rents

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Most St. Louis owners of rental property are facing a gloomy outlook because rents are frozen. With no chance to increase their rents, their taxes are being raised, and city planners are getting ready to ask the citizens to pass a bond issue of several millions for civic improvements. In addition, the Legislature is about to increase police officers' salaries, and the School Board pension system has already gone into effect. Practically all the cost for these things must come, as in the past, from taxes on real estate.

I own a flat that needs painting, tuck-pointing and a new roof. My net profit from this building, with present rent, is less than \$3 per cent per annum. I have been unable to accumulate the cost of these needed improvements or repairs.

The OPA should permit a reasonable increase to owners to enable them at least to take in what it costs to operate their properties. The way things now are, no one but a dunderhead would think of buying so-called "income" property.

WORRIED.

"Moscow and Badoglio"

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Your editorial, "Moscow and Badoglio," pictures the Soviet recognition of the Badoglio regime as a sort of horse-trading between England and Russia, as if it were in "exchange" for Churchill's agreement to a Polish-Russian settlement favoring the Soviets.

That seems to me a pretty cynical explanation, which can only destroy our respect for our Allies.

If the friendly relationship among the Allies, and every effective operation, could be disrupted, that would be just what Hitler and Hirohito are waiting for.

Fortunately, Stalin and Churchill are realists and know when it becomes necessary to yield to a determined position of a partner in the interest of the more important goal—to win this war faster—even if one does not agree himself.

If the removal of Badoglio and the hated little King is to be postponed, in order not to jeopardize the whole victory, be it so, despite the bitter taste left in one's mouth, and I bet, also in Stalin's.

Case of Warren vs. Baruch

Comptroller General Warren was bound to object to the auditing methods proposed in the Baruch report. Since he is represented as declaring that a proper safeguarding of public funds is the issue on which he and Mr. Baruch are of opposing opinions, it will be well to examine the actual issue over which they are divided.

Both Mr. Warren and Mr. Baruch propose to prevent fraud by surrounding the war-contract settlements with safeguards considered adequate. The former wants to audit every contract before settlement is made final, wants authority to accept or reject settlement. The latter wants the Comptroller's audit limited to the detection of fraud.

The Comptroller General is the public's watchdog. His office keeps an eye on public funds, to make certain that they are used in strict accordance with the laws governing their expenditure. It is concerned primarily, not with whether the funds are spent wisely or efficiently, but with whether they are spent legally—whether their course tracks scrupulously and literally the letter of the law.

For the safety which the Comptroller General's watchfulness affords to our public funds, we pay a price in cumbersome procedures, delays, in the kind of Government operation which is termed "bureaucracy" and "red tape." Nevertheless, safety is essential, and the price we pay for it in the run-of-mill operations of Government is not too high. The system works, on the whole, least badly in standardized, routine operations. It is only when the Government must act with initiative and speed that the Comptroller's legalisms become too costly in terms of net results.

In the settlement of war contracts, speed is imperative, as Mr. Baruch has pointed out. It is imperative because the red light will stand against production and employment until, on settlement of contracts, the green signal is given. Mr. Baruch has worked out a plan that will, in his opinion, enable the Comptroller General's office to detect and reject frauds, but that will not allow this office to obstruct settlements—and therefore re-employment—with legalisms that do not really matter.

The issue which Mr. Warren has raised against the Baruch report is not the prevention of fraud. It is the retention of power—by the Comptroller's office. In short, Mr. Warren wants the Government to get war contracts cleared away from our production lines in the way that often makes mere citizens despair of the Government's ever getting anything done. Mr. Baruch wants the Government to move boldly and expeditiously.

Just so strongly as we want continuous employment, and no repetition of the bread-line, so strongly should we demand some such plan of contract-settlement audits as that proposed by Mr. Baruch.

Time Out for Awards

This week's Perfect Paradox Prize is awarded to an Erin editor. In his honor, surely, the Liffey and Shannon run green and the leprechauns dance a madcap Kerry measure from Lough Swilly to Skibbereen and back again.

"We are so fond of peace in Ireland," said the scribe, "we will fight like hell to keep it." Only once has this champion of principle been outdone in the delicate business of putting positivism in soft words—it was stunning, stormy Fanny Kemble who recorded in her diary her "hate of hate and scorn of scorn."

Those who cherish an intolerance of intolerance, a prejudice against prejudice, an impatience with impatience, and go earnestly through life inviting somebody or other to step outside, have a little unfinished business on hand. The meeting will come to order long enough to admit a kladsed spirit from Dublin.

New Rebuff for Small-Loan Reform

The influence of the small-loan lobby is still powerful at Jefferson City, as was shown by the hostile reception given by the House to Representative Raymond J. Lahey of St. Louis when he attempted to renew his single-handed battle against exorbitant interest rates.

Mr. Lahey this time offered a resolution calling on the Governor to include the subject in the special session's agenda. He was met by jeers, hoots and catcalls and the resolution was promptly deposited in the legislative "graveyard," or Committee on Miscellaneous Resolutions. Even less attention was paid to Mr. Lahey's criticism of Gov. Donnell for disregarding his request to include small-loan legislation in the call for the special session.

Perhaps this is no time to bring up the troublesome issue, when it is essential for the Legislature to complete its work as speedily as possible. The boos that greeted Mr. Lahey's suggestion prove, however, that it is hopeless to expect the Legislature to throw off the lobby's influence and reduce the rates that now put such a heavy burden on the needy borrower. They prove also that revision of the Constitution is the only hope for a remedy at this time.

And what, by the way, has become of the Finnegian resolution, by whose adoption the Constitutional Convention could provide a real chance for this necessary reform? Have the high-powered lobbyists succeeded in getting it permanently buried in the convention archives?

WLB has refused to lift the wage ceiling. Declining, in two ways we can think of already, to raise the roof.

No Veterans Party

The American Veterans' party organized in New York is an outstanding example of the kind of action which the fighting men and women of the Second World War should shun as they would shun the plague.

There are no basic rights of veterans that are not basic to all other Americans. There are no interests of veterans which other Americans do not share—which they are not prepared to fight for at least as vigorously as veterans themselves.

Any movement for political separatism of veterans from their fellow Americans is a movement for the weakening of American democracy; a movement to set a gulf between veterans and

non-veterans, to divide American from American.

There is no need in this country for a veterans' party; there is an abundance of reason to refrain from setting up one.

FSA, National Asset

The little farmer in the United States has had to struggle against more than the elements. Too often he has suffered from legislation designed to aid the big fellows; from fiscal policies cut to fit the pattern of the operators of large acreage.

Once more the man in patched overalls, who rides a mule to town and whose loss of a cow would threaten the very existence of his family, is under attack in the great Congress of the United States. His friendly helper, the Farm Security Administration, already kicked and cuffed around at Washington, is slated for extinction, or for another shuffle that means nothing less than that.

The process this time, embodied in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Cooley of North Carolina, is to transfer FSA to the Farmers' Home Corporation, an agency created by Congress in 1937 but never given anything to do. This presumably would keep alive some of the functions of FSA while changing its name, but its real effect would be further to discourage and hamstring the one agency which has helped thousands of tenant farmers to lift themselves out of the direst poverty.

Those who stand by this nation's tradition of opportunity for the poor man cannot quarrel with the FSA objectives. They applaud it for aiding the ambitious but destitute farmer to acquire his own little patch of ground and equip it to be a small but important producing unit in the country's economy. The objectors are found largely among the big land-owners, who frankly don't like to see too many of the tenants and farm laborers acquire the dignity and independence of proprietors. It cuts down the surplus of farm labor available for hire and naturally tends to raise the wage for that kind of work.

What FSA has done for needy farmers and tenants is not charity. In the eight years of its existence, FSA has made more than one million loans to men on the land, and approximately 90 per cent of the amount lent has been repaid when due. Struggling families have been helped not only to buy a few acres for themselves, but to get a cow or a pig or a mule and some tools. The increase in food production made possible through the FSA program has been an important contribution toward girding the nation for war.

Congress need not apologize for FSA. It should, in fact, be proud that so much has been done through it to rebuild men and women and help them become self-supporting, and to increase the country's agricultural resources at so little cost to the Treasury. Congress will not serve the national welfare by crippling FSA.

On the Japanese Way of Life

The main trouble with the Japanese way of life, it seems, is that the Japanese don't like it very well. They take to the American way of life, the trouble arising, of course, from the fact that they take to it with the Americans still in it.

For instance, in New Guinea, the wily Japanese, employing all their jungle lore, sneaked into one of our camps, stole cigarettes, and perched in trees to watch the showing of movies, which they liked very much.

Somehow, it's just not possible to imagine Americans sneaking into a Japanese camp, hooking a hookah of opium, and sitting through their cinema. Even if the Japanese could win this war and run things their own way, they wouldn't like it. No cigarettes worth stealing, no movies worth sitting in a tree to watch. No, thank you.

Civil Service Needs Funds

The civil service amendment to the City Charter, adopted by overwhelming vote of the people on Sept. 16, 1941, directs the Mayor and Aldermen to supply appropriations "adequate to provide for the effective administration and enforcement of the provisions of this article and the rules and ordinances adopted thereunder." It goes on to provide that appropriations shall be "not less than" one-half of 1 per cent of the amount of the city payroll for the preceding fiscal year.

It is the contention of Walter C. Haeussler, president of the Citizens' Committee for Civil Service, that the purpose of the amendment is threatened by the prospect of insufficient funds for the next fiscal year. Thor W. Bruce, acting Director of Personnel, has drawn up a statement showing that the proposed appropriation of the minimum amount will be "grossly inadequate" for effective administration of civil service.

Economy is essential in municipal affairs nowadays, but it would be false economy to starve a system that promises so much in efficient administration of city business, and thus in actual money-saving. Certainly the city should not quibble about repaying the amounts laid out or still needed by the department for preparing office facilities, since these are in the nature of capital expenditures. The minimum amount should be sufficient when civil service is in established operation, but, as with any new departure, there are added expenses at the start.

St. Louis citizens waged a hard fight, against political opposition, for the establishment of civil service. They do not want to see it handicapped now by false economies.

Oh Tennessee, Fair Tennessee

From the feudin' hills of Tennessee, where the Martins speak only to Hatfields, and the Hatfields speak only to Coys, there comes, along the garrulous grapevine, word that even Tennesseans won't put up with just any kind of music anywhere.

The Supreme Court of that large and lovely but sometimes unmelodious State has ruled that the City of Memphis is within its rights in saying where juke boxes may—or, happily may not—be operated. The entry is one for the credit side. When the scales are balanced for the final accounting may it weigh heavily enough against Tennessee's debt in that little matter of hill-billy music.

Or would you say that the poker players who wagered meat ration tokens wound up the game by cashing in their chips?



THE MAN ON WHOM THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS

—From the London Daily Mirror.

Barcelona's Forgotten Anniversary

The Mirror
of
Public Opinion

Six years ago strategic bombing of cities was first tested by the Axis in Spain, editorial recalls; Germans now are reaping the harvest of that initial experiment; it is time for stronger sentiments than those of horror and hope unofficially expressed by Secretary Hull in 1938.

From the New York Herald Tribune

This week brings a grim and curious anniversary. It was only six years ago—and how incredibly short a time that seems when one thinks of all that has happened since—that the Axis powers opened the first consistent, scientific attack by air bombing ever delivered against a major center of Western European civilization.

Cities were, of course, bombed sporadically during the World War; air attack had been brought against tribesmen's villages in the succeeding years; the Japanese had bombed the mud-hut cities of Ethiopia, and there had been grisly episodes in various Spanish towns and cities.

But the methodical attack on Barcelona, delivered (largely, it is believed by Italian planes and pilots) on March 18, 17 and 18, 1938, represented the first thorough-going experiment in the "strategic" bombing of a civilian population center in the history of the Western world.

Civilians Were the Target

Through three days, Barcelona (virtually devoid of anti-aircraft or other defenses) was bombed with precision, on a regular schedule, with various interesting new types of delayed-action and "anti-personnel" bombs, designed to spread the maximum of slaughter among the unsuspecting common people who thronged its streets.

When at last all the broken bodies which could be recovered had been dug out of the ruins, the official count stood at 834 dead and 1279 wounded. It was a small toll by later standards, but today the Berliners in their rocking bomb shelters may well re-

flect upon this promising beginning of the air war, of which they are now experiencing the inevitable flower.

The Germans may well reflect upon that interesting experiment which was so lightly heartily applied to the "inferior" people of Barcelona only six years ago. But others may reflect upon it as well. At the time, Secretary Hull produced a righteously indignant protest:

"I feel that I am speaking for the whole American people when I voice a sense of horror at what has taken place in Barcelona, and when I express the earnest hope that in future civilization, centers of population will not be made the objective of military bombardment from the air."

Just Speaking Independently

The sentiment was unquestionably noble; unhappily, it was accompanied by explanations: "Secretary Hull," according to the news account, "made it plain that he was speaking independently and not in collaboration with other governments."

Mr. Hull could not know that only six years later the American Air Force, together with its British colleagues, would be delivering the most terrible military bombardments against civilian centers known to history.

There are times, it seems, when "a sense of horror" is not enough; when "earnest hopes" are futile and when "independence" from other governments, however comfortable, is inadequate to the actual problems of the times.

The Germans today have good reason to ponder Barcelona. So, perhaps, have we.

A Labor Paper Praises Eric Johnston's Speech

From the St. Louis Labor Tribune.

Eric A. Johnston, the aggressive and rather likable president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, last Monday predicted that organized labor was "on the threshold of being put into the doghouse by American public opinion, which unpopular place business had occupied for the past 10 years."

He urged labor to avoid the "mistakes of management," lest it take "the same public beating" that management deservedly received for its abuses of public trust. In contrast to Mr. Johnston's citation of the errors of some groups of labor unions, we can point to the good and meritorious achievements of labor, to quantity and quality of war production and to the high volume of sustained production for civilian needs. We could stress the infinitesimal number of days lost through strikes—two-tenths of 1 per cent—in comparison to days worked.

Nevertheless, there is much to commend in Mr. Johnston's frank analysis. Labor has drunk copiously of the heady wine of success and power. Its international and local leadership at times have not been either too wise or too considerate of the rights of the public and the employer in demanding that their own rights be arbitrarily respected.

What Mr. Johnston very neatly specified is that both labor and business have been so engrossed in admiring their own vir-

tues that they have failed to see their blameworthy and vices as "others see them." As perfection is not found in any group, class or race, there certainly is room for improvement in labor, which, having come of age, with the help of the Wagner Act and other constructive national laws, must act its maturity and accept its enhanced responsibilities.

This war has brought management and labor closer together than ever before, and as a result both understand much better their respective problems. To paraphrase that hackneyed pun of Benjamin Franklin, they either will "have to hang together or hang separately" rather than be permitted to enjoy the dubious pleasures of stringing each other up in effigy as they did in the past.

If management and labor fail to heed the sound advice of the able head of the USCC, the Government will, by necessity, have to step in and more closely regulate and supervise both. That will be bad for private enterprise, free labor and the best interests of our democracy.

GOERING'S SLIGHT ERROR

From the Kansas City Times.

A Swiss report says 10 per cent of the German people have been bombed out of their homes. But this doesn't prove exactly that Herr Goering was 80 per cent correct in his promise of no bombs on Germany.

A Plan to Revive the Theater

Austin Lathrop in the Kansas City Star.
"Part of a Lifetime," by Lee Simonson. (Doubtless & Pearce, New York.)

A pointed discussion of the ailments of the theater and a possible remedy for them may be found in this book by Lee Simonson, distinguished scenic designer. From his point of view, our stage is progressively declining, even in New York, where there still is much activity.

He finds that those courageous projects which at one time marked definite progress in stage, with secondary consideration to their commercial value, have become fewer and less vital.

We are told there now is little place for even good plays unless they are good enough to become hits. This is because there has been a demoralization of the playing habit. Consequently, many good plays that formerly would have been strong enough for considerable runs now are withdrawn after a week or two.

Such a situation is unwholesome, of course, but Mr. Simonson has found what he believes to be the solution within the abnormality itself. He is convinced that the theater must be, if the stage is to live, a medium through which the aspiring artist and dramatist may be heard and the accomplished designer seen at lower than standard prices.

"It is obvious," says Mr. Simonson, "that if our theater is to become more vital to us, a concerted effort will have to be made to make it so. The professional theater is well able to raise sufficient funds to rehabilitate itself provided it will tax itself to do so."

"Playwrights who get 60 per cent of the sales of movie rights, running from \$100,000 to \$300,000; royalties on smash hits that can total a million dollars or more; theaters that get 30 to 40 per cent of such gross receipts; backers and producers who divide profits of 1000 to 2000 per cent, can well afford to contribute the necessary funds to organize and equip theaters which will serve as workshops for playwrights and directors as well as training schools for young actors and at the same time develop, more in a manner of actors, by giving them the opportunity of being steady and intelligently employed."

"I see no reason why a self-imposed, graduated income tax on all the beneficiaries of successful commercial plays should not supply the funds for the theater's non-commercial efforts."

In other words, Mr. Simonson combines a concrete proposal with an implied warning. The man who operates a theater now must do something to enlarge the playing public as well as to encourage and increase the number of players, dramatists, directors and designers by giving them advantageous schools for training. In short, the family of the theater, public and artists, is getting too small for comfort in the managerial offices.

In the old days of touring companies, "the road" was the goose that laid the golden egg. This goose is not yet dead, but it is starved almost to emaciation. Possibly some such plan as Mr. Simonson offers might serve to revive and fatten it and get it to laying again.

The book is an engaging biography, the passing show, and includes many illustrations of the artist's designs. The illustrations include scenes from 50 or more sets designed by him.

CAMPAIGN QUESTION

From the Omaha World-Herald.

When peace planners gather, the question of the hour appears to be: Will the German military caste run for another term?

DOROTHY THOMPSON

The Soviet Recognition of Badoglio

THE Soviet Union pursues a consistent policy, but not by obviously consistent means. Thus, its recognition of the Badoglio Government has created almost as much stir as the Russo-German pact. As a matter of fact, there are some parallels.

The British Government, under Mr. Chamberlain, believed that Britain could fix things up with Hitler, while Stalin obviously could not, for ideological reasons. Then, when Stalin and Hitler made the pact, the whole world thought it represented a real friendship—almost an alliance. Now, with hindsight, we see that every move made under the pact was for the establishment of strategic positions for the certainty of a coming war with Germany.

A Devious Path.

The reactions of the fellow-travelers in all countries are similar. Previous to the Russo-German pact, they were urging strong measures against Hitler, but the pact they became militant pacifists; with the war they became its most ardent supporters. There is no indication then or now that Stalin has ever taken into his previous confidence these fellow-travelers. He has chosen the international yes-men of whatever policy he may choose. Like the rest of us, they have to figure out the meaning of his moves for themselves.

In the Badoglio case, the Anglo-American powers are using the Badoglio Government, but not granting it diplomatic status. Our representatives with it are the Generals of our Army of Occupation. Stalin's gesture is different.

It does not imply that he is satisfied with the Badoglio Government, or intends to support it. What he does recognize is Italy, and the Italian state, as such.

Stalin has always given recognition to any government that would recognize the Soviet Union, and has, de facto, power. Never has the fate of Communist parties or left-wing movements in any country influenced Soviet diplomacy. The regime of Kemal Pasha in Turkey, for example, every Communist it could lay its hands on, but Turkey and the Soviet Union maintained excellent relations.

Policy as to China.

The regime of the Kuomintang has made military commitments against the Communists, but the Soviet Union retains diplomatic relations, and has sent arms to Chiang. A year ago, the Soviet Union sounded out the possibility of sending an ambassador to the Vatican. That does not mean that it is a supporter of the Vatican.

Stalin has never believed in the feeble policy of non-recognition of governments actually in power. Government in exile are something else again.

The opponents of the Badoglio Government, in and out of Italy.

Stalin has never believed in the feeble policy of non-recognition of governments actually in power. Government in exile are something else again.

WALTER LIPPMANN

A Good Citizen Speaks

IN at least two respects, Eric Johnston's speech at Boston University had a different sound from a great many other speeches. He was able to tell the labor leaders the homely truth and to give them some very good advice without being self-righteous about it.

As president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, he had the grace and the plain humanity to tell them that management had its faults—and morally they were the same faults as labor's. Thus he tried to speak the whole truth, not just that side of it he happened to be directly identified with.

And speaking the whole truth, he was more than the advocate of management. He was a citizen, a man concerned with solving a problem and not solely with winning his case.

If only this could become a fashion in public speech, how different would be the coming campaign and how much more adult, how much saner, our public life. For we are cursed with the endless declamations of men who charge, accuse, berate, defend, but never seek to persuade. Only too rarely do we hear citizens discussing the state of the nation, humbly looking for truth and earnestly seeking the light.

Many Biased Speeches.

The air is loud with the shrill voices of men who see only the good in their own case and only the error in the other man's.

Mr. Johnston was unusual in another respect. He is an opponent of the New Deal who has not forgotten the 12 years that preceded it and led up to the New Deal. This, it seems to me, is the acid test of an intelligent conservative—that he should not for one moment allow himself to be intoxicated with the notion that if it were not for Roosevelt and the New Dealers, we should restore happily an economy of free enterprise. Mr. Johnston knows better: "from 1921 to 1929 we had everything all our own way, a friendly administration in Washington, a friendly public, and from it the country got a 'balloon boom' that had to burst."

A Time for Thinking.

Surely, if after the war free enterprise is not only to be restored but to remain restored, it will be because business men start thinking where Mr. Johnston has started, and that means that the politicians who set up to be their best friends start their thinking there, too. For if business men miss this chance which is going to be given them, they are not likely ever to get another chance.

In 1921 and thereafter, they were led through illusion to a disaster by politicians who promised them normalcy. What Harding and his successors meant by normalcy was the world as it had been, and the conditions of business as they were in the time of McKinley. That

'G. I. RIGHTS' BILL IS SENT TO FLOOR BY SENATE GROUP

\$3,500,000,000 Measure Includes Every Suggested Benefit for Soldiers Except Bonus.

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).

Including in its 46 pages every suggested benefit for veterans of the present war except a bonus, the \$3,500,000,000 "G. I. Bill of Rights" measure was speeded toward passage in the Senate by a unanimous vote of its finance committee yesterday.

Senator Johnson (Dem.), Colorado, one of the sponsors of a pending 30-billion-dollar adjusted compensation or bonus bill, told reporters he would seek Finance Committee hearings on that proposal after the omnibus measure is cleared Congress.

Two Allies Confused.

There is a certain amount of consternation in Washington and in London about the Soviet move. Why? At first, the British and American governments should be happy to see the government of their own support backed up. But in Washington and in London the second glance came before the first.

Backed up by the Soviets as an ally—before even a peace treaty has been signed! Mr. Churchill gave a reason for supporting the Badoglio Government. He said that the Italian seemed more interested in fighting for Italy than for the Allies. But Marshal Tito is reported recently to have sent an emissary to the Italian parties to demand that the Yugoslav Partisans were fighting for Italy, as well as for themselves.

The gesture of Stalin in giving full diplomatic recognition to the Italian state seems to indicate that he thinks the two ideas—Allied victory and a war for Italian liberation—can be combined. Before you can effectively ask the help of a state you must recognize it as a state, and that is what Stalin is doing. That Stalin has done—and it is counter to our whole present and projected policy.

The cost of providing unemployment compensation was estimated at a billion dollars, but the total of disability, hospitalization, job placement, loans and other rehabilitation features was termed "anybody's guess."

The bill supplements previous legislation under which men and women of the armed forces whose base pay does not exceed \$200 a month are paid from \$100 to \$300 a month in mustering-out pay immediately after their discharge.

SYMPHONY SEASON ENDS WITH GOULD CONCERT TONIGHT

The sixty-fourth season of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra will end tonight with a concert at 8:30 in the Opera House of Kiel Auditorium. Morton Gould, American composer and arranger, will conduct the orchestra in a program of his own work.

The premiere of Gould's "Cowboy Rhapsody," which is based on familiar western and cowboy tunes. Also to be played is the "American Salute," based on the music of the American flag.

Other original arrangements of the 30-year-old musician will offer are Jerome Kern's "Swing Out with Me," and "The Four Eyes," by Richard Rodgers. "Bury My Love at the Front" and "Oklahoma," and Hoagy Carmichael's "Star Dust." He also will present "American Salute," based on the music of the American flag.

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The "Normalcy" Myth.

Therefore, it makes a true conservative shiver when he hears so many Republicans voicing the need to return to normalcy. For if normalcy was impossible after the First World War, it is altogether impossible after the second.

A platform which consists of not being New Deal may be enough to elect the Republicans in 1944. But it does not begin to be enough to keep them in office if they are elected. Nor is it enough to serve the real interests of business and of the economy of free enterprise. That will take a lot more constructive thinking and doing than the New Deal has done.

Mr. Johnston might then set a new fashion. Just as he remembers the pre-New Deal '20s as well as the New Deal '30s, so he might begin to fix men's minds on the post-New Deal '40s. He might then point out how much the Republicans will need wisdom and foresight if they come into power on a reaction against the New Deal, and how much they must remember in that case that, unless they do very well, there will then be a reaction against the reaction which favored them.

For millions of soldiers and war workers and preoccupied citizens who may not have much of a voice in this election, will be on hand to pass judgment on the consequences of it.

Mrs. Clara Layne Bell. Funeral services for Mrs. Clara Layne Bell will be at 3 p. m. tomorrow at the home of her sister, Miss Emma Layne, 708 State street, Alton, with burial in Alton cemetery. Mrs. Bell, 77 years old, died Thursday of cancer at Missouri Baptist Hospital. Besides Mrs. Layne, with whom she lived, she is survived by two brothers, Henry W. and William H. Layne, owners and operators of Golden Eagle Packet Co., and another sister, Mrs. Katherine Ferris of Boston.

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Pyle Describes 'Fabulous' Life Of Yank Officer

Austrian-Born Artist Has Lived All Over World.

By ERNIE PYLE

A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

IN ITALY, March 18. (By Wire.) ONE of the most fabulous characters in this war theater is Lt. Rudolf Charles von Ripper. He is so 'fabulous' you might be justified in thinking him a phony until you got to know him.

I've known him since last summer in Algeria. Most of the other correspondents know him. One who's fighting infantry division knows him. He's no phony.

Von Ripper is the kind they write books about. He was born in Austria. His father was a General in the Imperial Austrian Army. His mother, he says, they had money. He could have had a rich, formal, royal type of education.

Instead he ran away from home when he was 15 years old, worked in the sawmill, did odd jobs, was a coal miner for a while, and then a clown in a small traveling circus.

At 19 he went into the French Foreign Legion and served two years, and was wounded in action. After that he went back to Europe and studied art. He is fundamentally an artist.

Lived in London, Paris. He traveled continuously. He lived in Shanghai during 1928. Then he returned to Berlin, joined the liberal group, and did political cartoons. Because he depicted friends hiding from the Nazis, he was arrested in 1933, accused of high treason, and sent to a concentration camp.

Dollfus of Austria got him out after seven months. Then he went to the Balearic Islands off the coast of Spain and hibernated for a year, doing political, satirical drawings.

All his life has been a fluctuation between these violent extremes of salon intellectualism and the hard, steady reality of personal participation in war. He got into the army as a lieutenant, but he left for being tough on worldly war.

Ripper has been shot in battle more than 30 times. In 1938 he went to Spain as an aerial gunner in the Loyalist air force. He got into the army during that adventure, and barely came out alive.

Back in Austria in 1938, he saw there was no possibility of organized resistance to the Nazis. He was against Hitler, so he left for America. He became an American citizen five years later. By that time he was a private in the United States Army.

His bill supplements previous legislation under which men and women of the armed forces whose base pay does not exceed \$200 a month are paid from \$100 to \$300 a month in mustering-out pay immediately after their discharge.

Other original arrangements of the 30-year-old musician will offer are Jerome Kern's "Swing Out with Me," and "The Four Eyes," by Richard Rodgers. "Bury My Love at the Front" and "Oklahoma," and Hoagy Carmichael's "Star Dust." He also will present "American Salute," based on the music of the American flag.

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RED CROSS GETS \$66,000 GIFT FROM LAMBERT FIRM

Drive in Various Districts of City Brings Competitive Rivalry—South Side Takes Lead.

A \$6000 contribution has been added to the Red Cross War Fund by the Lambert Pharmacal Co., 2117 Franklin avenue, Special Gift Chairman Charles Belknap announced today.

In accepting the gift from J. L. Johnston, president of the organization, Belknap said it knows that a company "which knows the value of drugs in saving our soldiers' and sailors' lives also has realized the importance of an organization for their mental health. They know that a man must not only be in good condition to fight well, but must also have high morale and that's one of the major jobs the Red Cross is doing."

Col. P. C. Gerbert, commanding officer of the office of the field director of ammunition plants, Seventh Service Command, has formed the commerce and industry division his civilian employees gave more than twice as much to the campaign this year than last. Gerbert's approximately 250 employees contributed \$1088 this year, as against \$526 in 1943.

The South St. Louis division took the lead among city residential solicitation groups when it reported having raised \$52,108 through 13,110 subscriptions. The dollar total represents 78 per cent of the division's \$41,000 quota.

The history of the International Red Cross and its role in administering relief to more than 14 million prisoners of war and refugees throughout the world were told last night by James G. Blaine, attorney, to CIO United Candy and Confectionery Workers, Local 310, at Cinderella Hall, 2738, Cheesecake street.

Allied Bombers Hit Germans in Anzio Beachhead

Continued From Page One.

attack. Indian troops, however, firmly held two others which they had captured.

Thirty-four Mustang fighter planes swooped low over the ruined Benedictine monastery late today and dropped supplies to Indian troops marooned far up the hill for two days.

German snipers were dug so deeply into the rocky base of Monastery Hill and the rubble piled up by the great aerial attack of four days ago that it appeared impossible to blast them out.

The Indian troops, mostly the famed Gurkhas, were marooned on Hangman's Hill, an almost bare rocky knob jutting out from Monastery Hill about 100 yards below the peak. They have been cut off from supplies except by a most difficult portage route.

The Indians had only one radio set with them and it could be used but sparingly because of the necessity of conserving the batteries.

In reaching their difficult position, they passed completely over two of their objectives on the hillside, and a rolling of the hills may turn in the battle had caused them to move out on Hangman's Hill.

Relief Expected Soon.

Other Allied troops were fighting on the hill from different angles and it was expected a junction with the isolated Indians would be made soon.

As the fighter planes appeared over the hill with supplies, the Indians cast a hail of green smoke. The first group of planes banked in front of the snow crest of Mt. Cairo and headed for Monastery Hill in single file.

Some of the red and green parachutes landed in the valley of the hill and water drifted past Hangman's Hill and fell into the town itself.

In the town itself, the Germans were in two pockets of wrecked houses, buildings in flames. They were snipers and caused many casualties by firing at every observed movement.

A New Zealand soldier who had been in the town since the Germans had been driven out of the wreckage and that hands and legs were protruding from many piles of rubble.

Hand-to-Hand Fight.

The Germans in the southwest corner of Cassino were protected by supporting fire from Nazi positions on high ground to the west and southwest of the town. Allied infantry went through a hurricane of machine fire to engage the Germans in hand-to-hand struggle.

New Zealand troops started an attack toward the railroad station on the southern edge of Cassino shortly before noon yesterday and by 2 p. m. one or two tanks with some infantry were reported in the station.

William H. Stoneman, Chicago Daily News-Dispatch correspondent, said, however, that the Germans appeared to be still in possession of the station itself, although the Allied forces had penetrated into the station area.

Dive-Bombing Attack.

German artillery engaged eight Allied tanks and anti-tank artillery nearby. As the New Zealand infantry went forward, 15 Focke-Wulf appeared and dive-bombed them, but failed to break the attack.

Describing the fighting around Monastery Hill, Stoneman said it

Farley Calls on People to Be Alert To Totalitarian Trend of Nation

James A. Farley (left) and Archbishop John J. Glennon, a long-time friend of the former Postmaster General, at the St. Patrick's day dinner of the Catholic Club last night.

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Walker Cooper Signs, Mort Now Only Cardinal Regular Not in the Fold

Southworth On Way to Cairo Camp

By J. Roy Stockton
Walker Cooper, the Cardinals' No. 1 catcher, signed his 1944 contract at Sportsman's Park this afternoon, after a conference with Sam Breadon, leaving Walker's brother, Morton, as the only important member of the club known to be unsigned. Details of the new W. Cooper contract were not disclosed. Breadon saying merely that the signing followed a "very pleasant conversation."

Morton Cooper, Breadon said, was out of the city, having gone to Kansas City on personal business. Breadon said he estimated about 24 Cardinal players would report to Manager Billy Southworth at Cairo in time for the opening practice session Monday morning. "The way I look at the contract business is that there aren't any holdouts and won't be any until we have been in camp a day or two," Breadon said. "Some of the boys who are satisfied with the terms of their contracts have not returned them signed, but that doesn't mean anything. Many of them will take their contracts with them to Cairo. And I won't consider Mort Cooper a holdout until he fails to report to Cairo."

Breadon said it was impossible to state with any accuracy the size of the squad which could be expected at Cairo. For instance, he had expected Ted Wilks, right-handed pitcher from Columbus, to be among those reporting Monday, but a dispatch from Fulton, N. Y., today disclosed that Wilks had been reclassified 1-A and ordered to report for induction April 1.

The Cardinals' spring training roster includes 30 players, but among those listed are Ernie White, who already is in the Army and Wilks, who probably will not report, unless rejected after his induction examination. Manager Southworth and Coaches Wares and Gonzales departed today for Cairo, to prepare the camp for training. Southworth announced he probably would hold one long workout a day, starting practice games as soon as there were enough men in camp to form two teams. He also plans evening sessions, at which there will be special instruction for pitchers and new members of the squad in cut-off and other defensive plays, which are an important part of the team strategy.

Dr. Harrison J. Weaver, club trainer, also departed for the spring camp to prepare his equipment to combat aches and pains.

Ted Wilks in 1-A.
FULTON, N. Y., March 18 (AP).—Ted Wilks, who pitched for Columbus of the American Association last season, announced today he had been reclassified from 2-A to 1-A by his military board, the eve of his departure for the St. Louis Cardinals' training camp at Cairo, Ill.

Wilks, who won 17 and lost seven for Columbus in 1943, was reported yesterday by military officials as being eligible for induction on the completion of his Georgia training.

Pesky Transferred.
BAINGRIDGE, Md., March 18 (AP).—Johnny Pesky, ace Boston Red Sox shortstop and runner-up to Ted Williams for the 1942 American League batting championship, has been transferred to Atlanta for gunnery training, Baingridge Naval Training Station officials reported yesterday. Pesky will be eligible for an ensign's commission on the completion of his Georgia training.

NAVY SEEKING OFFICERS IN GROUP TO BE INDUCTED
About 35 per cent of the 10,000 men in the St. Louis area who face induction because of the recent ruling ending occupational deferments for men in the 18 to 25 age group, should be able to qualify for commissions as naval officers, Lt. Comdr. Hugh Macmillan, officer in charge of the St. Louis office of Naval Officer Procurement, said yesterday.

"The Navy," he said, "needs many thousands general duty officers, and must procure them from civilians whose education and professional background qualify them for this service." The Navy has extended the age limit for general duty officers to 38 years because of this.

More Protection for Catcher



MANAGER BILLY SOUTHWORTH (left) and SAM BREADON, president of the Cardinals, look over a new type of shinguard for catcher Morton Cooper, who will give added protection to the man behind the plate. The new guard will be tried out at the training camp at Cairo, Ill., starting next Monday.

Elgin Gains Final Round In Illinois Prep Tourney

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 18 (AP).—Elgin won a place in the final round of the Illinois High School basketball tournament by defeating South Shore of Chicago, 48-47, for its third straight upper bracket triumph.

The Big Eight conference co-champions furnished another thrilling second-half rally for the fans who had marveled at Champaign's great quarterfinal comeback against Canton—but Elgin had to fight to the finish and took the one-point lead only 55 seconds before the final gun.

South Shore had rushed to 15-9 and 31-19 advantages after the first two quarters and fought desperately against Elgin's hard driving offense, but the Maroons grew hotter and hotter on their long shots from outside South Shore's zone, tying it 38-38, at the third quarter ended.

In the other semifinal game, Taylorville held a 25-18 lead over Champaign at the half.

In yesterday's second round, Elgin defeated Anna-Jonesboro, 65-38, and South Shore upset West Rockford, 39-33.

Taylorville rolled to a quarterfinal victory over Kewanee, 51-30.

Champaign staged one of the great scoring exhibitions of tournament competition when it stunned Canton by punching in 17 points in the first three and one-half minutes of the third quarter.

Canton had led, 26-19, at the halfway mark, but never recovered from Champaign's amazing offensive, and the Big Twelve Conference champions roared to a final 57-42 triumph.

Flashy Jesse Clements, who tossed in 16 points, and Jack Weiss, with 15, paced the assault with rapid-fire baskets, while Canton's scoring machinery slowed down almost completely.

Harrison Leader in Golf Meet

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 18 (AP).—The Army had its second chance of the week at an open golf championship as Sgt. E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of the air forces led the field into the second round of the \$10,000 Charlotte Open today.

The slender, soft-spoken soldier breezed over the par-72 Myers Park course in 66 strokes in the first round, the first time he had played since finishing twelfth in the Texas Open last month.

The Army had a crack at the North and South in Pinehurst earlier this week when Clayton Heafner, big infantryman from Camp Croft, S. C., led after 36 holes only to have his score sail off into the wild blue yonder in the third round.

Yesterday Heafner, playing before a gallery of thousands of home-town boosters, needed 73 shots. He wound up in fourteenth place, seven strokes behind the Flying Dutchman from Greensboro (N. C.) A. A. F. station. So if Harrison is to get any help in capturing the prize for his services, it likely will come from Navy-bound Jimmy Byrd, the reformed ball player.

Byrd, awaiting his Navy summons, was in good position with an erratic 70, made up of only seven pars, a double bogey, three bogeys and seven birdies.

Standing between them and first money are the three pre-tournament favorites, Jug McSpaden, winner of four winter meets; Byron Nelson, favored in any golf meet he enters and second to McSpaden in the winter list, and Craig Wood, National Open champion for the duration. McSpaden, who has an average of better than 69 for all rounds this year, showed no cooling off as he carded an easy 67.

Nelson and Wood, along with the veteran Jimmy Hines, were even with Byrd in the 70 slot.

Big Ed Dudley of Atlantic City, with a 71, was the only other player to better par.

Bob Hamilton, the flu-ridden North and South champion, had an even par 72.

The field of more than 100 pros and amateurs will be reduced after today's round to the low 50 and ties, who will battle it out over the final 36 holes tomorrow.

Meramecs Win In 'Y' Tourney
The Meramec Caverns, favorite to take the interstate basketball tournament at the Granite City Y. M. C. A. won their first victory on a forfeit from the U. S. Cartridge squad, the latter team failing to put in an appearance.

The Fleishman Clothiers beat Standard Oil of Wood River, 44-36, while the G. E. Elgar Post won from Granite City Steel, 45-39. Bill Binig won from Silver Seal, 41-24.

International Pact For Baseball Is Sought by Hornsby

MEXICO CITY, March 18 (AP).—An international baseball agreement between the United States and Mexico and perhaps including Cuba and Venezuela, was proposed today by Rogers Hornsby.

The former St. Louis Cardinal star, who quit as general manager of the inactive Fort Worth Texas League team to teach baseball-wild Mexicans the fine points of the game, asserted that such a "treaty" would eliminate squawks about our country taking players from another.

Track Aces in Chicago Relays

CHICAGO, March 18 (AP).—If stiff competition will produce record-breaking performances, there's apt to be a fair quota of them tonight in the eighth annual Chicago Relays at Chicago Stadium.

Approximately 180 of the nation's greatest track and field stars are entered.

Heading the list are Gil Dodds, the Boston divinity student who last Saturday whittled the world indoor mile record to 4 minutes 7.3 seconds, and Ena Cornelius Warmerdam, only man in the world who has pole vaulted more than 15 feet.

The galaxy of stars includes four other Chicago Relays champions, seven winners in the recent A. A. U. meet at New York, victors in 11 events of last week's Big Ten indoor championships, plus outstanding performers from Notre Dame, Marquette, Great Lakes, Iowa Pre-Flight, Western Michigan and Lawrence.

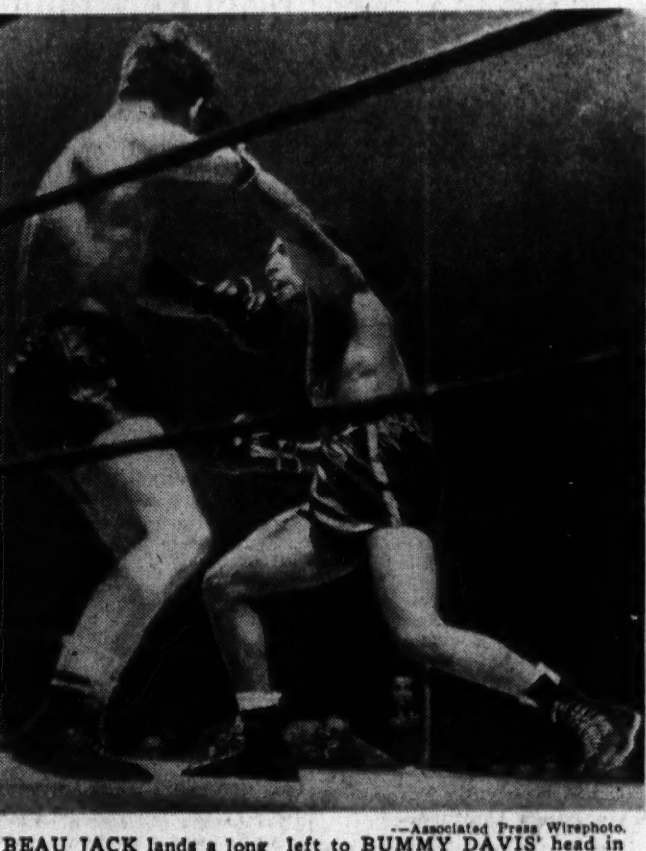
Dodds hopes to lower his own mile mark, said, in view of the competition, that may be requisite to victory. Among his rivals are Bill Hulse, American outdoor mile champion, Rudy Simms, sensational New York U. freshman, and Bob Hume, Big Ten co-champion.

For Warmerdam the meet will be his first competition of the season, a factor which observers say might militate against his best of record, the world record of 15 feet 8 1/2 inches he set in last year's relays.

103 Football Players Out at Notre Dame
SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 18 (AP).—Ed McKeever, assistant Notre Dame football coach, checked on the performance of 103 candidates for the Irish grid team when they turned out for the first spring practice yesterday—but most of the afternoon practice was under direction of the coaches and cameramen who chronicled the opening of the four-week sessions.

Seven letters from last year's national championship team showed up, in view of the fact that the Irish were John Adams and George Sullivan, tackle; Gaspar Urban, guard; and Frank Daniewicz, Fred Earley, Bob Kelly, and Johnny Lujack, backs.

The Beau Lands a Left



BEAU JACK lands a long left to BUMMY DAVIS' head in one of the late rounds of their bout at Madison Square Garden last night. Jack won the decision in 10 rounds.

Beau Jack Gives Davis Artistic Lacing Before Crowd of 19,963 Fans

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP).—He doesn't hold a championship, this bounding Beau Jack of Augusta, Ga., but he's the No. 1 gate attraction in today's depleted flistic ranks.

Last night, 19,963 fans paid \$132,223 to watch him hand Al Davis, the Brooklyn bomber, one of the most artistic lacing any one has ever taken over the 10-round route.

That gate, over which Promoter Mike Jacobs and the Red Cross smiled broadly, boosted the Beau's 12-match Garden gate to \$947,477, an average of \$78,956. No one has made the Garden turnstile click like that since heavyweight champion Joe Louis donned his khaki uniform.

The ex-backbitch from Georgia, who has twice held the New York version of the lightweight championship, didn't appear awed by the initial left hook with which Davis disposed of his two latest foes in a total of two minutes and 41 seconds.

Beau Jack elected to get out of his usual crouch, and forget his weaving tactics, to slug it out with the Brooklyn boy who was rated one of the best punchers among the little fellows.

The Beau weathered a first-round flurry which had him floundering a bit, and won the rest of the way, as he beat Davis at his own slug-ging game.

On Jan. 18 Davis blasted Buster Beupre into unconsciousness in 98 seconds. On Feb. 18 he kayoed Bob Montgomery in 63 seconds, both knockouts coming from his famed left hook. Only two weeks ago, after being flattened for the first time in his career by Davis, Montgomery lifted the New York version of the lightweight title from Beau Jack.

That to most folks, would have installed the Brooklyn slugger as a favorite over the Beau, but the Jacobs beach boys targeted the backbitch as a 5-to-15 favorite and he came through for 'em—the first favorite to win in five weeks in the Garden.

41 Eligibles for Arkansas Derby

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 18 (AP).—Twelve Kentucky Derby eligibles today headed a record list of 41 three-year-olds nominated for the ninth running of the \$10,000 Added Arkansas Derby at Oaklawn Park April 1.

Racing Secretary Eugene Bury said this was the largest number of nominees in history of the Oaklawn classic.

The Kentucky Derby eligibles were: Col. C. V. Whitney's Signa, Boko and Alamein; C. U. Yeager's Valdivia Peron, the Broilite Farm's Challenge Me, James Emery's High Harp, the Reynolds Brothers' Commanche Peak; Dave Ferguson's Bell Buzzer, and American Eagle, Shut Up, Elissa B., So Gallant and Slickety.

Other topnotch three-year-olds entered included W. I. Lunt's High Fox, Joseph Keith's Four Deep, the Capital B Farm's Captain Eddie, the Four Oaks Stable's Big Head and Donna Ray Stable's Texas Sandman.

Mar-Kell Is Favored.
MIAMI, Fla., March 18 (AP).—Warren Wright's Mar-Kell, with three wins in four starts this year, was the overnight favorite to win today's mile and an eighth \$8000 Coral Gables handicap at Tropical Park.

Coward and Dupuy's Marriage, topweighted at 120 pounds, was rated as Mar-Kell's chief competitor, although the horse finished fifth in the Widener handicap after winning the \$25,000 New Orleans handicap.

The field of 10 also included C. B. Deberry's Corydon, Indian Rock Stable's Aladdin, D. MacLean's Arrow, Rock, Mrs. J. Ellinger's Sir Marlboro, Circle M Ranch's Copperman, Mrs. Marie Evans' Shot Put and T. D. Buhl's Sweep Swinger.

Titliss in Young Billikens Ring Event
Ken Gereau knocked out Pierre Carton in one minute and 40 seconds of the second round to feature the finals of the St. Louis U. High School boxing tournament yesterday afternoon. They fought at 148 pounds.

Bill Erker, 115, stopped Pat Long in the third for another championship. Results: 100 POUNDS—Dick Hunkins defeated Paul Gross. 105 POUNDS—Bob Rooney defeated Joe Jones. 115 POUNDS—Bill Erker stopped Pat Long, third round. 125 POUNDS—Nick Fehrenbach defeated Sam Giallino. 140 POUNDS—Ken Gereau knocked out Pierre Carton, 1:40, in second round. 148 POUNDS—Jack Bieby defeated Bill Oatmeyer. 155 POUNDS—Bill McGuire defeated Dick Leonard. 165 POUNDS—Stan Eason defeated Tom Wilmering. 175 POUNDS—Warren Berger defeated Barry Hegeman. 175 POUNDS—Bill Young defeated Al Kolmer.

Jennings Will Play Herkner for Title
SEBRING, Fla., March 18 (AP).—Sixty-six-year-old Charles H. Jennings of Roaring Gap, N. C., four times champion, and 50-year-old Peter Herkner of Cleveland, O., yesterday won their way to the finals of the tenth annual tournament for amateur senior golfers at the Kenilworth Lodge course.

Jennings eliminated Raleigh W. Lee of Columbus, O., three-time titleholder, 3 and 1, while Herkner, the top of the list, had little difficulty in defeating Fred A. Jensen of Chicago 7 and 5.

Americans Shush Neighbors At British Boxing Bouts
EIGHTH AIRFORCE SERVICE COMMAND BASE, England, March 18 (Delayed) (AP).—American soldiers at this base got a glimpse of British boxing at its traditional best tonight along with an admonition from Francis Archibald Keith Douglas to toss aside the rule book when fighting the Germans and Japs.

Coming from Douglas it carried official weight with these rising Americans for he is tenth Marquis of Queensberry, grandson of the man who drafted the prize ring rules.

In a brief talk before at least 800 officers and enlisted men jamming the gymnasium to see a series of bouts by first English and then American boxers, he said through the years British had stuck to the tradition calling for complete silence from the spectators while the boxers were in action, and points here were scored principally on straight lefts rather than around aggressiveness, as in the United States.

Britain's best amateurs specially selected by Queensberry put on a series of three-round bouts under the same conditions which existed for years at the famous National Sporting Club.

A tuxedoed master of ceremonies explained with tongue in cheek the courtesies expected of Americans, who neither understand British boxing style nor comprehend the sense in keeping quiet.

The experiment almost failed in the first bout when several soldiers forgot themselves as action grew heated and began shouting as they would at home.

"Gentlemen," shouted the master of ceremonies, rising at the edge of the ring, "please—your silence is requested."

Americans soon got into the spirit of things and they could be heard shushing neighbors at the slightest noise.

They applauded politely if enthusiastically at the end of each round. When the Britons finished, however, the Americans were given a chance to yell their lungs out as Capt. Steve Hamm of Palestine, N. J., onetime well-known heavyweight, now athletic officer at this station, presented a couple of bouts between Americans to help spectators contrast styles.

In these bouts, Pvt. Cipri Mar-

Armstrong Placed in 1-A by Draft Board
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md., March 18 (AP).—Hammerin' Henry Armstrong, the only man to hold three world boxing titles simultaneously, surprised G. I. as this army post last night when he referred the weekly fights and announced that he expected to weigh in at 142 pounds, comfortably below the welterweight limit.

Armstrong at one time held the welterweight, featherweight and lightweight crowns.

Cpl. Marik, Muny Star, Killed in South Pacific
Corp. Cliff Marik, formerly a well known star in Muny athletics, has been killed in action in the South Pacific, his mother, Mrs. L. Marik, 7342 Ellet, was informed in a telegram yesterday. He had served about 20 months overseas.

Marik was captain of the 1935-36 Food Center football team and was active in many competitions for 15 years. He also was an umpire. Marik volunteered in the Marines Jan. 31, 1942.

Bay Meadows Opens.
SAN MATEO, Cal., March 18 (AP).—Topped by the \$2200 inaugural Handicap over six furlongs, Bay Meadows track opens its spring racing meeting today for a run of 96 or more days.

VICTORY FOR MAPS IMPOSSIBLE, SAYS SOVIET MAGAZINE

Tokyo's Fleet Won't
Dare Begin Operations
Any More, Trade Union
Journal Asserts.

By EDDY GILMORE
MOSCOW, March 18 (AP).—The Soviet trade union journal War and the Working Class—in its frankest, boldest discussion of the Japanese war situation—says that the Japanese fleet "will not dare begin active operations any more."

The current issue of the magazine says in an article by Eugene Zhukov, that "the spirit of the Japanese people is sinking" and declared that great alarm has been caused in the country by an official declaration on the monthly plane production rate of the United States. Russia and Japan are not at war.

Explaining that only a few people in Japan believe announcements of any victory anymore, the magazine says:

"Optimistic declarations of her (the Japanese) ministers are in direct contradiction with real facts. The ruling circles seek to conceal the lack of success of the Japanese armed forces on almost all fronts. It is apparent now that Japan's plan to inflict a blow on Burma has failed."

"The Japanese fleet will not dare begin active operations any more. The British and Americans enjoy unchallenged superiority on a number of sectors of the front. The Japanese citizen, accustomed to the Japanese propaganda, cannot understand what has happened to the 'dear British' and the 'unwilling American'."

Orders to evacuate Japanese cities demonstrated the alarm caused by the announcement that the United States will turn out more than 8500 planes monthly while Japan cannot produce more than 1200 monthly, the magazine said.

ALLIES CONSTRUCT GARRISON BURMA BASE IN 24 HOURS

Continued From Page One.

nal of the cartoon strip character, Flip Corbin.

Japs Taken by Surprise.

The bold attack caught the Japanese completely by surprise. Allied forces established the air base and fanned out into a widening offensive east and west out of their new stronghold, southeast of Myittha, before the Japanese discovered that their supply lines between north and south Burma were in danger of being cut.

(Maps indicate the new Allied force has carved out a position no more than 20 miles from the southwestern China border, 240 miles northeast of Mandalay.)

(A spokesman for the South-East Asia command said the invasion, which began the night of March 5, caught the enemy napping. Eight days passed before the Japanese woke up to the fact that the strong Allied offensive force was in the middle of their vulnerable north central Burma positions.)

Five Jap Planes Downed.

(Their first air attack on the airfield was frustrated on March 13. Spitfires then operating from the new airstrip drove off the enemy planes, shooting down five.)

(During the period when transport planes were shutting back and forth with reinforcements, fighters and fighter-bombers caught a heavy force of Japanese aircraft on their airfield nearest the site of the landings, and destroyed 32 enemy aircraft.)

I was on the field when the first American gliders filled with British assault troops and American engineers took off. They were equipped with machinery to make a landing strip quickly to pave the way for the major attacking force waiting at bases on the Indian side.

In preparation for the invasion, bombers and fighters from an American air base in India lashed at Japanese supply lines and troop concentrations and in one quick operation destroyed one-fifth of the enemy's air strength in Burma.

As soon as they landed in Burma, British assault troops raced to strategic positions around the valley.

American engineers unloaded machinery from the gliders and began making an airstrip for the transports which were to bring in the fighting throughout the night and all the next day they smoothed off the floor of the valley. Some 24 hours later, the airfield was completed and the first transport with troops and supplies landed.

One transport plane landed with a mule's head sticking through its top. British troops were forced to shoot one which broke loose in another plane over enemy territory. Unable to lift the carcass out of the plane, the flyers had to return to India.

A huge generator built into one glider furnished electricity for landing lights along the strip. For two hours the transports landed or took off from the field at the rate of one every 47 seconds.

Second Force Lands.

Even while the transports were bringing reinforcements into the first field, a second glider assault force landed in the valley a few miles farther south and established a second airfield and strongpoint.

On "invasion day" Allied air and ground forces met in a

East St. Louis Army Bomber Pilot Killed in Plane Crash in England

Will Follow Commentator on
March 26 — Charges 'Campaign to Smear Congress.'



WEINZET FLANERY WOHL

Radioman-Gunner Dies in Action Over Europe, Other Flyers Missing Over Germany.

Capt. Don B. Ritch, an Army bomber pilot, was killed in an air-plane crash in England March 1, the War Department has informed his wife, Mrs. Marjorie Ritch, 1333 North Forty-ninth street, East St. Louis. Capt. Ritch, 34 years old, entered the Army in March, 1941, and was ordered overseas last September. He is the son of Mrs. Bertie Ritch, 557 North Fourteenth street, East St. Louis.

Sgt. John S. Jeronowski, radio man-gunner on a bomber, has been killed in action over Europe, March 1, the War Department has informed his mother, Mrs. Ferdinand Schwarz, 134 Virginia avenue, Belleville, Mo. Sgt. Schwarz, 28, was employed at the Belleville postoffice prior to his induction in August, 1942. He held the Air Medal and two oak leaf clusters, and has been overseas since October.

Cpl. Clifford Mark of the Marine Corps has been killed in action in the South Pacific, his mother, Mrs. Mary L. Mark, 7342 Ethel avenue, has been informed. Cpl. Mark was 31 years old and captain of the Food Center football team at Municipal University championship in 1939-40. He enlisted in January, 1942, and was ordered overseas the following June.

Sgt. Earl Flanery, 22, engineer aide gunner on a bomber, has been reported missing in action over Germany since Feb. 24, his mother, Mrs. Thelma C. Schmelze, 5610 Enright avenue, has been informed. A graduate of McBride High School, he was employed at Curtiss-Wright Corporation prior to his induction in December, 1942. He was ordered overseas last January.

Sgt. Otto J. Sande, a tail gunner on a bomber, is listed as missing in action over Germany since Feb. 24, his mother, Mrs. Thelma C. Schmelze, 5610 Enright avenue, has been informed. A graduate of McBride High School, he was employed at Curtiss-Wright Corporation prior to his induction in December, 1942. He was ordered overseas last January.

The following men previously have been listed as casualties: Pvt. Robert W. Wieman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wieman, 5922 Goodfellow boulevard, killed; Lt. David P. Wohl Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. David P. Wohl, 6400 Forsythe boulevard, University City, missing; Lt. William B. Stochl, 10174 Oakview place, missing; and Pfc. Roy Weinzel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Weinzel, 2708A South Tenth street, missing.

where the harassed enemy is on the offensive.

**JACKIE COOGAN LED
U. S. GLIDER FORCE**

A UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN INDIA, March 18 (AP).—Former film star Jackie Coogan, now an American Army glider pilot, was the first man to alight when British forces were landed by air in Burma more than a week ago.

Coogan, flying the leading glider, leaped out of the craft stopped and fired a signal light for other approaching gliders. It was announced today. Until a high officer arrived and took charge, Coogan directed the landing operations.

In the glider with him were a dozen Indian soldiers who brandished knives as they leaped from the craft.

Before taking off, Coogan said: "I sure feel confident riding with Indian troops as passengers" as he flashed his light on the grim looking men squatting on the glider's floor.

(Coogan was listed as a flight officer while stationed at Knob Noster, Mo., a glider base, in March, 1943. The above dispatch did not give his present rank.)

**2600 SOLDIERS ON LEAVE;
DISTURBANCES IN BELLEVILLE**

Twenty-six hundred soldiers temporarily stationed at Scott Field were allowed overnight leave in Belleville last night, and took over the town, blocking traffic, engaging in numerous brawls and flooding taverns, police reported.

It was about four times the number of soldiers generally allowed leave to Belleville on one night.

Eleven soldiers were arrested, one after he had tried unsuccessfully to start seven automobiles. Hospital cars were flown back to an American Command base, where they were attended by Flight Surgeon Capt. Cortez F. Enloe Jr., of Manassas, Long Island, and Jefferson City, Mo.

The landing of the paratroopers put the Allied forces another step closer to Myittha, hub of the Japanese defense system in Northern Burma.

The Japanese now are being attacked on five separate fronts in Burma; Stilwell's drives south of Mawlaikwan; the new operation south of Stilwell's front opened by the paratroopers in the Arakan flatlands on the West Central Burma coast; in the Kaladan valley where West African forces are operating; and on the upper Chindwin.

In addition, in the Chin hills east of Imphal an action is under way—the only front in Burma

DIES TO MAKE RADIO REPLY TO WINCHELL

Will Follow Commentator on
March 26 — Charges 'Campaign to Smear Congress.'

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—Chairman Martin Dies of the House Committee on Un-American Activities today accepted an invitation to follow Walter Winchell on the radio the night of March 26.

In announcing his acceptance, the Texas Democrat issued a new blast in his feud with the columnist and commentator, hinting that he might return the compliment by inviting Winchell to be a guest of his committee—under subpoena.

"I am accepting the offer of the Jergens Co., Winchell's sponsor, and of the Blue Network, which broadcasts his programs, to follow him on Sunday night, March 26, to answer false and misleading statements made by him in an interview."

He assumed, Dies said, that he would take the place of the "Basin Street Blues" program which follows Winchell, but he emphasized that there would be no "blues" in his 15-minute speech.

The Jergens Co., advertising agency and the Blue network in New York, announced that Dies would broadcast his program, to follow him on Sunday night, March 26, to answer false and misleading statements made by him in an interview.

"My time," Dies said, "will be devoted to answering the statements and innuendoes heretofore made by Winchell. I do not dispute his right to criticize me, but I intend to prove that many of his statements about me and the committee were false and untrue."

Dies said he had requested the Blue network last December to give him radio time to answer Winchell but was refused.

He commended newspapers "for an honest effort in most cases" to present both sides in a controversy and to permit the party criticized to make an answer in the same columns, but added that "unfortunately this isn't always true of the radio commentators."

Asked if he intended to call Winchell before the committee, Dies said "he will probably get a chance to come before the committee and answer the charges made by me to turn it into a publicity stunt."

Winchell said in Miami Beach last night that he had repeatedly asked to be called before the committee but "they don't want me."

**RUSSIAN FORCES
OCCUPY YAMPOL
ON THE DNIESTER**

Continued From Page One.

broken German resistance, capturing heavily-fortified enemy strong points, the communiques reported.

The communiques said Red Army forces threatening the Black Sea base of Nikolae captured more than 30 populated places in the drive to encircle the German forces. One hundred populated places fell to Soviet troops cutting across north of Nikolae in the Dobrinets sector, the announcement said.

More than 100 populated places were captured in the drive which overran Yampol.

The capture of Yampol represented an 11-mile gain from the previously announced advanced point, Klobyobka, and carried Konev's forces to the springboard of the Russian 1940 crossing into Rumania, which had been a part of the German drive.

German lines beyond the Dniester, and dispatches from Ankara reported Rumanian civilians were fleeing west from the Bessarabian border area.

Fall of Zhmerinka and Pomoshnaya gave the Russians holds on two of the Nazis' retreat routes from the Ukraine into Bessarabia. Zhmerinka, 22 miles southwest of Vinnytsa, on a lateral railway running south from the Odessa-Lwow-Warsaw line to Mogilev-Podolski on the Dniester, 48 miles away.

The east-west line from Pomoshnaya crosses the Odessa-Lwow-Warsaw railway about 100 miles away at Slobodzya, then continues on and crosses the Dniester at Rybnitsa.

The German communiques acknowledged that "west of the Bug, major Soviet forces gained further ground, and told of furious fighting in the Kovel-Krasnopol sector in east Poland. Kovel is above Luck and Krzemieniec below Dubno.

Berlin also said fighting had flared up again on the northern front, around Nevel, Ostrov, Pskov and Narva, where the Russians have been pressing toward the Baltic States.

Australians to Fly Liberators.
CANBERRA, March 18 (AP).—American specialists are training Australian air crews in Liberator heavy bomber technique and all-Australian bomber crews soon will be seeing combat action against the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific.

Income Tax Rates Under Proposed Law

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—UNDER the tax-simplification bill approved by the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday, each taxpayer, married or single, would be subject to a normal tax of 3 per cent on income which exceeds \$500 plus 10 per cent of income.

In addition, all taxpayers except those in the lowest bracket would be subject to a surtax on all income exceeding exemptions of \$500 for each member of his family plus 10 per cent of income (but this 10 per cent, which is in lieu of deductions for interest payments, contributions and other taxes, cannot exceed \$500).

Below is a table showing surtax percentages on taxable income. (For example: A taxpayer with taxable income of \$2,500 would pay 20 per cent on the first \$2,000 and 22 per cent on the balance.)

be subject to a surtax on all income exceeding exemptions of \$500 for each of his family members plus 10 per cent of income (but this 10 per cent, which is in lieu of deductions for interest payments, contributions and other taxes, cannot exceed \$300).

Below is a table showing surtax payable on taxable income.

(For example: A taxpayer with (taxable) income of \$2,500 would pay 20 per cent on the first 2,000 and 22 per cent on the balance.)

Surtax Net Income.	Bracket Rate.
\$ 0-\$ 2,000	—20
2,000- 4,000	—22
4,000- 6,000	—24
6,000- 8,000	—26
8,000-10,000	—28
10,000-12,000	—30
12,000-14,000	—32
14,000-16,000	—34
16,000-18,000	—36
18,000-20,000	—38
20,000-22,000	—40
22,000-24,000	—42
24,000-26,000	—44
26,000-28,000	—46
28,000-30,000	—48
30,000-32,000	—50
32,000-34,000	—52
34,000-36,000	—54
36,000-38,000	—56
38,000-40,000	—58
40,000-42,000	—60
42,000-44,000	—62
44,000-46,000	—64
46,000-48,000	—66
48,000-50,000	—68
50,000-52,000	—70
52,000-54,000	—72
54,000-56,000	—74
56,000-58,000	—76
58,000-60,000	—78
60,000-62,000	—80
62,000-64,000	—82
64,000-66,000	—84
66,000-68,000	—86
68,000-70,000	—88
70,000-72,000	—90
72,000-74,000	—92
74,000-76,000	—94
76,000-78,000	—96
78,000-80,000	—98
80,000-82,000	—100
82,000-84,000	—102
84,000-86,000	—104
86,000-88,000	—106
88,000-90,000	—108
90,000-92,000	—110
92,000-94,000	—112
94,000-96,000	—114
96,000-98,000	—116
98,000-100,000	—118
100,000-150,000	—120
150,000-200,000	—130
More than \$200,000	—81

STOCK TRADE ACTIVE, MIXED; RAILS HIGHER

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP).—Today's close of the New York Stock Exchange was mixed, with the railroads higher and the industrial group lower.

Prices turned a shade uneven after a moderately steady start and the direction was a trifle foggy near the close. Dealings were lively throughout and volume of 727,200 shares was one of the largest for Saturday of the past year.

Accounts were trimmed here and there on the idea five consecutive million-share days entitled the list to a rest.

Carriers continued to respond to investment demand based mainly on the sounder financial position of most roads and their apparent ability to absorb mounting taxes and wages with plenty of leeway remaining for dividends. It was not overlooked, also, that while traffic may dwindle to some extent with the return of peace, transportation systems will be confronted by few reconversion problems.

Oil failed to repeat their late spring of Friday, attributed partly to talk of subsidies for low-output producers and hopes for a boost in crude rates. Steels still were restrained by labor questions and the likelihood of a manpower shortage due to Army requirements.

In New High Ground.

Touching peaks for the year or since 1937 were Allegheny prior preferred, up more than 4 points on plans of the company to sell a large block of its Chesapeake & Ohio holdings, Gulf Mobile & Ohio, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, M-K-T preferred and Santa Fe.

Goodrich was in new high ground for 1944. Buying was accorded U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, American Telephone and North American, backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Western Union, A. Westinghouse, Sears Roebuck, Chesapeake & Ohio and International Harvester.

Occasional gainers in the curb were St. Regis Paper, Republic Corp. and American Gas. Minus marks were attached to Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share and Creole Petroleum.

Of the 751 issues traded in today, 240 were higher, 289 lower, and 222 unchanged. Seventy-one made new 1944 highs and three new 1944 lows.

News in the Market.

Market followers saw a constructive indicator in the suspension of restrictions on the stockpiling of bituminous coal in three production districts of Indiana, Illinois and Western Kentucky, together with the relaxation of restrictions regarding use of alloy steel for scrapers, angle dogs and built dogs.

Saturday's 15 Leaders.

In the following table will be found the sales, closing prices and net changes of the 15 most active stocks traded in the New York Stock Exchange Saturday:

RAIL BONDS RISE IN MARKET THAT IS GENERALLY NARROW

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP).—A sizable group of low and moderate priced railroad bonds made further advances at times in the bond market today although for the most part the gains were fractional. The movement of the corporate list moved narrowly.

Widener movement Allegheny income 5s, which were up more than four points at one time, and the modified 5s of 1945, which were up 1 1/2 points, were more than a point. Attention was attracted to these issues by the company's plan to sell a large portion of its holdings of Chesapeake & Ohio.

St. Paul 5s and adjusted 5s were active and supported by a strong Illinois Central refunding 4s, which values stamped 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas adjusted 5s, New Haven 5s of 1937 and most issues of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Slipping at times were Rock Island refunding 4s, Delaware & Hudson 4s of 1943 and Erie 4 1/2s.

Light dealings in South American bonds accounted for most of the business in the foreign section. United States Governments were quiet but steady.

CORPORATION REPORTS

NEW YORK, March 18.—National Repeating Co. reports net loss for the year ended Dec. 31, after a special charge of \$1,000,000 for losses on the disposal of properties and equipment, of \$1,049,000, compared with a net profit of \$1,049,000 in 1943.

The company said that since Dec. 31 it has disposed of assets having a book value of approximately \$4,400,000 for about \$600,000, net loss.

The company also disposed of an investment in capital stock of another corporation for \$231,455 more than the amount stated in its investment in the statement of Dec. 31.

The period during which preferred stockholders were permitted to exchange shares for prior preferred and common stock, has been extended to March 31.

CHICAGO, March 18 (AP).—The Pullman Co., sleeping car subsidiary of the Pullman Corp., reported a deficit of \$174,949 in operating net income for the year ended Dec. 31, after provision for Federal income taxes and retirement, compared with a net profit of \$629,450 for 1943.

The company reported that its operating income for 1943 was \$5,553, after provision for taxes and wage adjustments, compared with \$9,150,768 the previous year.

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP).—Lambert Co. reports net profit after all charges for the year 1943 of \$1,092,431 equal to \$2.65 a share, compared with \$1,092,431 for 1942 of \$1,092,431, or \$2.01 a share.

The company also reported that its operating income for 1943 was \$1,092,431, compared with \$1,092,431 for 1942.

Decas Records, Inc., 1943, 1942

Decas Records, Inc.	1943	1942
Operating income	\$1,092,431	\$1,092,431
Net profit	\$1,092,431	\$1,092,431
Per share	\$2.65	\$2.01

Columbia Pictures, 1942

Columbia Pictures	1942
Operating income	\$1,092,431
Net profit	\$1,092,431
Per share	\$2.01

Burry Blount, 1942

Burry Blount	1942
Operating income	\$1,092,431
Net profit	\$1,092,431
Per share	\$2.01

Gen. Time Instruments, 1942

Gen. Time Instruments	1942
Operating income	\$1,092,431
Net profit	\$1,092,431
Per share	\$2.01

EGG AND POULTRY MARKETS

The egg and poultry markets as reported by the St. Louis Daily Market Reporter.

EGGS—Base prices received for shipping 140 eggs, 27¢; 180 eggs, 27¢; 240 eggs, 27¢; 300 eggs, 27¢; 360 eggs, 27¢; 420 eggs, 27¢; 480 eggs, 27¢; 540 eggs, 27¢; 600 eggs, 27¢; 660 eggs, 27¢; 720 eggs, 27¢; 780 eggs, 27¢; 840 eggs, 27¢; 900 eggs, 27¢; 960 eggs, 27¢; 1,020 eggs, 27¢; 1,080 eggs, 27¢; 1,140 eggs, 27¢; 1,200 eggs, 27¢; 1,260 eggs, 27¢; 1,320 eggs, 27¢; 1,380 eggs, 27¢; 1,440 eggs, 27¢; 1,500 eggs, 27¢; 1,560 eggs, 27¢; 1,620 eggs, 27¢; 1,680 eggs, 27¢; 1,740 eggs, 27¢; 1,800 eggs, 27¢; 1,860 eggs, 27¢; 1,920 eggs, 27¢; 1,980 eggs, 27¢; 2,040 eggs, 27¢; 2,100 eggs, 27¢; 2,160 eggs, 27¢; 2,220 eggs, 27¢; 2,280 eggs, 27¢; 2,340 eggs, 27¢; 2,400 eggs, 27¢; 2,460 eggs, 27¢; 2,520 eggs, 27¢; 2,580 eggs, 27¢; 2,640 eggs, 27¢; 2,700 eggs, 27¢; 2,760 eggs, 27¢; 2,820 eggs, 27¢; 2,880 eggs, 27¢; 2,940 eggs, 27¢; 3,000 eggs, 27¢; 3,060 eggs, 27¢; 3,120 eggs, 27¢; 3,180 eggs, 27¢; 3,240 eggs, 27¢; 3,300 eggs, 27¢; 3,360 eggs, 27¢; 3,420 eggs, 27¢; 3,480 eggs, 27¢; 3,540 eggs, 27¢; 3,600 eggs, 27¢; 3,660 eggs, 27¢; 3,720 eggs, 27¢; 3,780 eggs, 27¢; 3,840 eggs, 27¢; 3,900 eggs, 27¢; 3,960 eggs, 27¢; 4,020 eggs, 27¢; 4,080 eggs, 27¢; 4,140 eggs, 27¢; 4,200 eggs, 27¢; 4,260 eggs, 27¢; 4,320 eggs, 27¢; 4,380 eggs, 27¢; 4,440 eggs, 27¢; 4,500 eggs, 27¢; 4,560 eggs, 27¢; 4,620 eggs, 27¢; 4,680 eggs, 27¢; 4,740 eggs, 27¢; 4,800 eggs, 27¢; 4,860 eggs, 27¢; 4,920 eggs, 27¢; 4,980 eggs, 27¢; 5,040 eggs, 27¢; 5,100 eggs, 27¢; 5,160 eggs, 27¢; 5,220 eggs, 27¢; 5,280 eggs, 27¢; 5,340 eggs, 27¢; 5,400 eggs, 27¢; 5,460 eggs, 27¢; 5,520 eggs, 27¢; 5,580 eggs, 27¢; 5,640 eggs, 27¢; 5,700 eggs, 27¢; 5,760 eggs, 27¢; 5,820 eggs, 27¢; 5,880 eggs, 27¢; 5,940 eggs, 27¢; 6,000 eggs, 27¢; 6,060 eggs, 27¢; 6,120 eggs, 27¢; 6,180 eggs, 27¢; 6,240 eggs, 27¢; 6,300 eggs, 27¢; 6,360 eggs, 27¢; 6,420 eggs, 27¢; 6,480 eggs, 27¢; 6,540 eggs, 27¢; 6,600 eggs, 27¢; 6,660 eggs, 27¢; 6,720 eggs, 27¢; 6,780 eggs, 27¢; 6,840 eggs, 27¢; 6,900 eggs, 27¢; 6,960 eggs, 27¢; 7,020 eggs, 27¢; 7,080 eggs, 27¢; 7,140 eggs, 27¢; 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10,740 eggs, 27¢; 10,800 eggs, 27¢; 10,860 eggs, 27¢; 10,920 eggs, 27¢; 10,980 eggs, 27¢; 11,040 eggs, 27¢; 11,100 eggs, 27¢; 11,160 eggs, 27¢; 11,220 eggs, 27¢; 11,280 eggs, 27¢; 11,340 eggs, 27¢; 11,400 eggs, 27¢; 11,460 eggs, 27¢; 11,520 eggs, 27¢; 11,580 eggs, 27¢; 11,640 eggs, 27¢; 11,700 eggs, 27¢; 11,760 eggs, 27¢; 11,820 eggs, 27¢; 11,880 eggs, 27¢; 11,940 eggs, 27¢; 12,000 eggs, 27¢; 12,060 eggs, 27¢; 12,120 eggs, 27¢; 12,180 eggs, 27¢; 12,240 eggs, 27¢; 12,300 eggs, 27¢; 12,360 eggs, 27¢; 12,420 eggs, 27¢; 12,480 eggs, 27¢; 12,540 eggs, 27¢; 12,600 eggs, 27¢; 12,660 eggs, 27¢; 12,720 eggs, 27¢; 12,780 eggs, 27¢; 12,840 eggs, 27¢; 12,900 eggs, 27¢; 12,960 eggs, 27¢; 13,020 eggs, 27¢; 13,080 eggs, 27¢; 13,140 eggs, 27¢; 13,200 eggs, 27¢; 13,260 eggs, 27¢; 13,320 eggs, 27¢; 13,380 eggs, 27¢; 13,440 eggs, 27¢; 13,500 eggs, 27¢; 13,560 eggs, 27¢; 13,620 eggs, 27¢; 13,680 eggs, 27¢; 13,740 eggs, 27¢; 13,800 eggs, 27¢; 13,860 eggs, 27¢; 13,920 eggs, 27¢; 13,980 eggs, 27¢; 14,040 eggs, 27¢; 14,100 eggs, 27¢; 14,160 eggs, 27¢; 14,220 eggs, 27¢; 14,280 eggs, 27¢; 14,340 eggs, 27¢; 14,400 eggs, 27¢; 14,460 eggs, 27¢; 14,520 eggs, 27¢; 14,580 eggs, 27¢; 14,640 eggs, 27¢; 14,700 eggs, 27¢; 14,760 eggs, 27¢; 14,820 eggs, 27¢; 14,880 eggs, 27¢; 14,940 eggs, 27¢; 15,000 eggs, 27¢; 15,060 eggs, 27¢; 15,120 eggs, 27¢; 15,180 eggs, 27¢; 15,240 eggs, 27¢; 15,300 eggs, 27¢; 15,360 eggs, 27¢; 15,420 eggs, 27¢; 15,480 eggs, 27¢; 15,540 eggs, 27¢; 15,600 eggs, 27¢; 15,660 eggs, 27¢; 15,720 eggs, 27¢; 15,780 eggs, 27¢; 15,840 eggs, 27¢; 15,900 eggs, 27¢; 15,960 eggs, 27¢; 16,020 eggs, 27¢; 16,080 eggs, 27¢; 16,140 eggs, 27¢; 16,200 eggs, 27¢; 16,260 eggs, 27¢; 16,320 eggs, 27¢; 16,380 eggs, 27¢; 16,440 eggs, 27¢; 16,500 eggs, 27¢; 16,560 eggs, 27¢; 16,620 eggs, 27¢; 16,680 eggs, 27¢; 16,740 eggs, 27¢; 16,800 eggs, 27¢; 16,860 eggs, 27¢; 16,920 eggs, 27¢; 16,980 eggs, 27¢; 17,040 eggs, 27¢; 17,100 eggs, 27¢; 17,160 eggs, 27¢; 17,220 eggs, 27¢; 17,280 eggs, 27¢; 17,340 eggs, 27¢; 17,400 eggs, 27¢; 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The Broadway Scene

The Winchell Family Foster Chinese Girl

By Earl Wilson



GRACE MOORE

NEW YORK. JUST this once I'm going to mention another Broadway columnist, because I think he should be mentioned. . . . The Walter Winchells have done a kind and admirable thing—taken a 14-month-old Chinese girl baby into their home as a foster child. They're not talking about it and won't permit publicity but the fact is that Mrs. Winchell who, according to her husband, "likes to play with live dolls," phoned a foster home agency and generously said she wanted to give a home to some child whose father was at war. When she learned of a Chinese baby that needed a home, she instantly chose that one, without waiting to see it. She didn't look around for a special type, but at once fell in love with the baby, brought it home, then told her husband what she had done. In his enthusiastic approval, he told a friend, "She scooped me on a blessed event!"

★ ★ ★ TAMMI O'HARA, the cute little Irish strip-teaser who wears a shamrock on her pants, is the cause of a lot of comment since she came here from Kansas City and opened at the Fifty-second street institution, Leon & Eddie's. One comment is, "Something nude has been added." . . . Jimmie Durante, now at the peak of his career and finishing up a record-breaking engagement at the Copacabana, has intensified the kidding of his boss, Monte Proser. "As I was comin' ta work tonight," Jimmy says from the center of the floor, "I sees my boss comin' tuh work. I says, 'Hi'o, chum.' He says ta me, 'Hi'o, chump.' He speaks more distinctly than what I do."

Jimmie will take his nonsense into the Capitol Theater for a couple of weeks and then return to Hollywood. At the Copa he tells stories he told 20 years ago and rocks 'em. One story is, "I'm havin' chicken under glass in Bickford's. I eats mosta the glass and gets down tuh duh chicken when I sees a sign dat says, 'Watch yer coat and hat.' So I watches my coat and hat, and what happens? Somebody steals duh chicken!"

★ ★ ★ BROADWAY HAS a popcorn famine threatening. This is serious to us out-of-towners who like to chomp popcorn. Joe Mosholo, who runs the Victory popcorn shop at 50th near Broadway, took a plane right out to the Iowa popcorn belt last week. He went to farmers and begged for their product, but they had sold out. He pleaded with popcorn processors and they turned him down. Joe was about ready to come back without popcorn when somebody mentioned liquor. Could he get whiskey for a dry Iowan? A dry Iowan who could buy only a fifth of a gallon a month. Joe could! From New York sources. Joe came back by plane with a promise of 200 bags of popcorn and I was able to eat some of his hot buttered popcorn tonight.

★ ★ ★ GRACE MOORE, celebrating two big events in the Stork Club—(1) publication of her book, "You're Only Human Once," and (2) completion of plans to go to Europe four months for USO—took time to discuss with me something very intimate: the female form.

It seems I recently described her as "busty," meaning it as a great compliment, whereupon Miss Moore galloped to the nearest mirror and studied her reflection. What did I mean, busty? That she was big as a house, like some tubby opera singer who measures a bulky 46?

"I am a 36, dear," Miss Moore said, after I'd explained in honeyed phrases that I was merely expressing admiration, "and I'm lucky to be only that." She said singing adds circumference to women and also informed your shocked reporter that some skinny, scrawny unendowed have taken up singing merely for that reason.

Miss Moore, to me one of the most colorful dames in the world, said that in Havana recently she found Cubans enthusiastic about Ernest Hemingway. One slightly confused native assured him he would be as great as zose other great Americans he had heard so much about—George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Tom Collins.

★ ★ ★ A BROADWAY character who kept putting dimes in the sandwich slot at the Automat and bringing out streams of sandwiches was finally approached by an angry manager who demanded, "What the hell are you doing? Cut it out!" The Broadwayite exclaimed, "Whaat! Quit when my luck's running so good?"

★ ★ ★ COMEDIAN JOEY ADAMS at Leon & Eddie's has a friend who's a lawyer and he knows he's a lawyer because he sat up all night trying to break a girl's will. . . . Irving Hoffman departed to inspect Hollywood. . . . Tallulah Bankhead returns to Hollywood in July to star in 20th Century Fox's "Catherine of Russia," directed by Ernst Lubitsch, she told me at the Elysee. . . . Seen on East Fifty-third street: the Lt. John Roosevelts apparently moving into an apartment. . . . Myrus, the Cotillion Room mentalist, forecasts the chair for Lonergan. . . . Coleman Jacoby, the gag man, informed friends on the coast that it's been so cold here that Republicans were willing to listen to Roosevelt's fireside chats.

Argentina's Quintuplet Mystery



—Associated Press Wirephoto by Radio.



—International News Photo.



At left, Franco Diligenti, rich Buenos Aires rancher, and his wife, who are reported to be parents of quintuplets. Yesterday Diligenti released the picture above but still refused to let newspapermen see the babies, assuring them, however, that the infants' birth had been properly registered, a fact that search of Buenos Aires birth records failed to confirm. Diligenti said the babies were born July 15, 1943, and the event kept secret to avoid public curiosity. He gave the babies these names (left to right): Carlos Alberto, Maria Esther, Maria Fernanda, Maria Christina and Franco.

—Associated Press Wirephoto by Radio from Buenos Aires.



AN ACE COMES HOME

Marine Capt. Donald N. Aldrich, who shot down 20 Japanese planes in six months, greets his wife with a kiss upon his return to his Chicago home from the South Pacific. At right is his mother, Mrs. Mary Aldrich.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



DEATH CHASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC

A small Japanese naval ship dodges and twists in a futile effort to escape destruction from an American Mitchell bomber attacking at low altitude. Members of the crew on deck are racing for cover. A bomb can be seen hurtling toward the vessel, which was soon set afire and eventually sunk. The action took place near New Hanover, which lies between the Admiralty Islands and the northwest tip of New Ireland.

—Associated Press Wirephoto From U. S. Army Fifth Air Force.



CROSS OF FIRE

A German merchantman is shown as it was caught in a cross of cannon and machine gun fire from British planes off the coast of Holland on March 1. Above the doomed ship is a barrage balloon which failed to halt the strafing attack. This is an official British photo.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



SALUTE WITH A SMILE

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander in the European area, gives a friendly smile to two Auxiliary Territorial Service women as he strides along a street at Sandhurst Military College in England. He is escorted by a British officer.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

IF YOU ASK My OPINION

By MARTHA CARR

Dear Martha Carr:
I AM age 18, mature for my years, have always dated older fellows, have had several offers of marriage but never cared enough for anyone to settle down. I have always been popular and had many friends in spite of the fact that I have never felt drinking, smoking and necking the proper thing or necessary to a good time.

I have always been treated royally by the boys I went with, and perhaps I have been spoiled. However, the boy I am now dating certainly treats me quite differently. I have a quick and nasty temper which never lasts long, and I have been out of humor with him a lot, which has always brought other boys to terms. Not this one—he just laughs, tells me I'm a grand girl but to get out of my head that I'm boss. Then each time we go any place it's where he wants to go, things we do are things he chooses to do. When I ask him why he bothers with me if he considers me a problem he says it's time someone took me in hand. He's quiet and settled and I am finding I am content to just sit around with him or doing whatever he pleases out to do. He has told me if he ever finds himself falling in love he'll move on so after each date I worry that it may be the last. He is in the service and will leave in a few months. Does he care for me, and how can I make him say whether he does and how much? Is he merely giving me a dose of my own medicine? He's 24 and old enough to know what's what but sometimes I wonder.

Another case of the taming of the shrew perhaps? You have picked yourself a masterful male and his treatment has doubtless been good for you. But you will be a foolish girl if you allow him to become all-dominating. Instead of waiting around meekly for more punishment, how about having another date now and then, keeping a few more strings to your bow, lest you die of heartbreak when the boy leaves, or even perhaps find another girl? He seems to be a level-headed young man who has resolved on no entanglements as long as there is a war on, and you aren't going to be able to force him into committing himself if he is strong-minded and has made up his mind that to do so would not be the best thing for either of you. As you say he is 24 and old enough to know what's what.

IN ANSWER TO "One Who Got Married": Perhaps if you picked up the youngsters and went to visit your family or some close friend for a short while, your husband might realize how difficult this situation has been for you and take action. If this brother mistreats the children, runs around flourishing knives and guns, you can always appeal to the police for protection. The remarks you quote shouldn't really bother you as they are intended I feel sure, as a species of humor, and not to be unkind. Even though it would be money out of your pocket it seems to me that to pay this brother off and own everything yourself outright would be the best solution.

IN ANSWER TO "T. M.": You must be at least age 18 to be a blood donor, and between that age and 21 you must have your parents' consent before being allowed to give your blood to the Red Cross.

TODAY'S PATTERNS



New, young, exciting... and so easy to make... this wrap of a dress that's made for balmy days... for moonlit, informal evenings! That new, slanting yoke line of Pattern 4749 makes you look slim and fragile. And you'll love to wear without a sleeve at all!

Pattern 4749 comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Size 16 takes 2 1/4 yards 36-inch fabric; 3/4 yard contrast. This pattern, together with a neckline pattern of useful and decorative motifs for linens and garments, 20 cents.

Send 20 cents in coins for these patterns to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 121, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

10 cents more brings our 1944 Anne Adams Spring Pattern Book.

Barrymore Becomes a Star

Also a Husband for the First of Four Times

By Gene Fowler

Chapter Seven of "Good Night, Sweet Prince," the Life of John Barrymore.

JACK BARRYMORE now had assumed many of the courtly mannerisms of his uncle John Drew, and much of his wardrobe as well. He was entering upon a "dressy" period, in imitation of his beau ideal, and whenever he needed replenishment of clothes would borrow from Drew.

Many persons were becoming concerned over Jack's drinking and with good cause, but Barrymore managed to get stage roles. He held onto parts in *Magda* and *Glad of It* and at last, in 1900, he scored a comedy triumph in *The Fortune Hunter*.

Lionel Barrymore and Kid McCoy, the prizefighter, could get no seals for *The Fortune Hunter* premiere. They stood during the performance. They saw Jack suddenly become a comedian of first rank. He gave a furious and witty portrayal of his part. The theater from now on would be enriched by his electric presence, and his fame would grow and endure for as long a time as his own volatile desires permitted.

Lionel and the pugilist went backstage to find a swarm of victory-inspired first-nighters crowding Jack's dressing room. Kid McCoy was all for charging among them, but Lionel said: "No. Wait until they go. Even the catnip of hero worship loses its effect eventually."

Lionel and Kid McCoy eventually entered the now-cleared room. "Well, Jack," Lionel said, "it looks like you are hooked for good."

"What in hell has happened?" Jack asked. "Who am I?" "It usually takes me two nights," Lionel replied, "to find out what occurred on the first. You'll live."

"But I'm scared stiff," Jack said. "Why didn't I give a stinking performance?" "Because," said Lionel, "you couldn't."

Said Jack, "Let's find some hole-in-the-wall that serves liquid dynamite." The companions went to a small cafe on the East Side to stay up all night.

There was a rain effect in the fourth act of *The Fortune Hunter*. This stage really experienced a sublime influence on Jack Barrymore, notwithstanding its commonplace origin in a perforated tin cloud, and its brief journey to the tarpaulins of the Gaiety Theatre.

A real rain aches the emotions of almost everyone. It is said, a sort of mood music. It may bring even to a Bowery wanderer bold remembrance of a time of sheltered serenity, or to an old-maid recluse in some shuttered brownstone house off Washington



KATHERINE HARRIS, JOHN BARRYMORE'S FIRST WIFE. THEY WERE MARRIED IN 1910. DIVORCED IN 1920. SHE DIED IN 1937.

Square a dream of dress-uniforms and quadrilles. Natural rain provoked in Barrymore either of two extremely opposite impulses: to go naked into the downpour, or else to draw the blinds, sit by a fireside and listen to the staccato serenade overhead and the contrapuntal crackling of hearth logs.

"It sounds like all the little beggars of the world," he once observed of the rain noise, "tapping their canes and crutches on the roof as they go out to ask for bread."

The stage shower, artificial though it was and arriving as it did on cue each night, became in Barrymore's fancy a symbol of his own loneliness of heart. His storybook mind ignored the fact that a Mr. John Thompson, and not St. Swithin, was the investigator of this stage rain. And while it was falling at each performance, Jack would think of a fire-side with a dressing-gown and slippers, he said, and finally, in that connection, to think of taking a wife.

One night after the tin cloud had run dry, Barrymore changed to evening clothes and left the theater. He found a genuine rain driving down upon New York. This storm accentuated his desire for carpet-slippers. He wondered if it would not be better for him to go home and shut himself in than to attend a debutante's ball to which he had been invited.

The sound of carriage-starters whistling rose above the rain here and the traffic noise, the clomping of hack horses, the gongs of street cars. Barrymore found a

handsome cab. While exploring his pockets for cigarettes, he came upon the invitation to the ball. He lighted a match to study the address.

The ball was being given for Katherine Corri Harris, a taffy-haired beauty with blue mirrors for eyes. Her parents occupied a comfortable place among those listed in the Social Register, the Koras of Newport and Fifth Avenue. The father and mother of this lovely person certainly didn't anticipate that a theatrical weasel would spring the golden trap they had baited for ermine.

It was prescribed that Katherine leave for Europe, a treatment frequently adopted by socialites to cool the love-fevers of their marriageable daughters. The Harris family might as well have saved themselves the expense. The girl soon returned to America. And in September, the 19-year-old beauty married the 28-year-old victim of the rain.

After the wedding breakfast, the bridegroom announced that he had to "go on the road" with *The Fortune Hunter*. "It will only be for a year," he told his wife. "We'll be seeing each other at propitious moments."

Upon Jack's return to New York, the couple occupied quarters on the tenth floor of an apartment house on the east side of Gramercy Park. A balcony with a stone balustrade gave from their parlor. Jack would take a chair onto this ledge, sit, then lean back to look up at the garish decorations of the cornice. Katherine had hysterics when her moody spouse tested dangerous heights and made faces at the garish.

The inexperienced girl tried hard not to quarrel with Barrymore. But quarrel they did, frequently. It seems that it never was an easy matter for any of his wives to exist happily with him for long in wedlock. Perhaps the bottle may have been the chief cause of each domestic furor; yet in this respect we cannot wholly disregard the implications of Jack's own statement: "Unhappy marriages increased the drink, and drink increased the unhappiness."

In the spring of 1914, when he was 32, Jack undertook a Byronic flight to Italy. He was still married to Katherine. Never in his life did he know whether marriage or unpaired roles provoked the journey.

Whatever the cause of the he-gira, its effect upon Barrymore and the theater as well, would eventually be expressed in terms of meters. In travels about Italy with young playwright Edward Sheldon, Jack readied himself for dramatic heights. . . .

(Copyright 1944.)

Sunday: Barrymore's Courtship of His Second Wife.

Take My Word For It

By Frank Colby

SATURDAY FORUM.

NEW ORLEANS: Please, what makes a "sad iron" sad?—G. W. W.

Answer: An obsolete meaning of "sad" is "heavy."

Akron: Please pronounce BUTADIENE.—Mrs. J. C. E.

Answer: First choice: BYOOT-tuh-die-EE-n. Second choice: BYOOT-tuh-die-EE-n.

Northridge: Please say that it is all right to pronounce ROYER to rhyme with the last two syllables of "destroyer."—M. S. M.

Answer: Some dictionaries show it as third choice. All list the French word YAY as first choice. A few show ROY-yas as second choice, but at best it is a hybrid pronunciation, half English, half French.

Oakland: What is the diagonal mark in "and-or" called?—H. W. D.

Answer: The proper name of the stroke is virgule, pronounced: VYUR-gyool. It is from the Latin virgula, "a little twig or rod."

Kirkwood: Dorothy Thompson pronounces the last syllable of ARGENTINE to rhyme with "vine, fine." Correct?—E. B.

Answer: It is the second choice and the customary British pronunciation. Best American choice is: AHR-jeh-teen.

Headline of the week, spotted by O. B. of Dayton: "INVESTIGATE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF THREE-MONTH-OLD BRIDE."

My Day -o-

By Eleanor Roosevelt

SOMEWHERE IN THE WEST INDIES, Friday.

I THINK I am more deeply impressed by the work of the engineering groups and the Seabees on the different bases on Trinidad than anywhere else, though it is impressive everywhere in this area. In Trinidad the Seabees have cut a base out of the jungle and cleared about 22 square miles. A number of fine roads have been built and one of them looks like an extraordinary feat of engineering.

Sunday morning we visited the naval operating base including the naval air station. Everything was planned in expectation of more active opposition in this area than we have encountered, but our very preparation is what has brought about our safety.

The naval hospital here is a fine hospital with experienced staff for taking care of the men. There are a few serious accident cases, but all are getting well. One youngster will have a permanent handicap to fight, but he has the stuff to win, I think.

During the day we drove to a high point where there is an extremely interesting station. The officer in charge seemed to feel that he and his men were particularly privileged to be by themselves on top of a mountain! The naval base has many acres of citrus fruit, and if properly taken care of, these orchards ought to provide our men with fresh fruit and be a great asset to the fleet and bases in this area.

Sir Bede Clifford and several of the island officials met me on our arrival in Trinidad, and we met again at a dinner at the Officers' Club at Macquerie. There is a beautiful view of the harbor from this club, and it is in every way a charming spot with a good swimming beach.

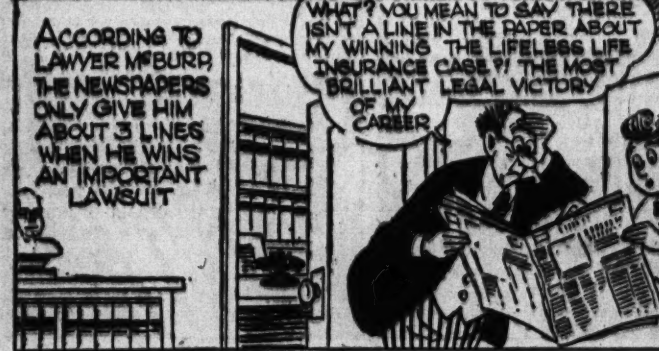
We saw the most wonderful recreation area at Scotland Bay which was developed by the men on the station and the men from the ships which come in here. Everything was planned so that it would not be better for him to go home and shut himself in than to attend a debutante's ball to which he had been invited.

The sound of carriage-starters whistling rose above the rain here and the traffic noise, the clomping of hack horses, the gongs of street cars. Barrymore found a

I also saw the recreation rooms for enlisted men on the post, and one club for the non-commissioned officers, all of which must help to build up morale—that intangible thing that nobody likes to talk about but which everybody thinks about. In the evening I went to two USO clubs in Port of Spain. Both were well-equipped and crowded.

I would like to mention the work of a colored naval construction unit which has done such good work that it has earned a wonderful reputation among all the officers.

THEY'LL DO IT EVERY TIME—By Jimmy Hatlo



BUT JUST LET HIM LOSE ONE—AND IT SEEMS ALL OVER THE PAPER.

THANKS TO W.E.P. SALEM, OHIO.

Relaxation Important To Welfare

By Logan Clendening, M.D.

THE Doctrine of physiological relaxation as recommended by Dr. Edmund Jacobson of Chicago, is certainly an indicated procedure for our time. Americans have always been criticized by Europeans for their tenseness. But the Europeans this time have taught us to be even more tense, at the exact present historical moment.

The Germans and the Italians and the Russians seem to have tensed up during the last decade—and the reputedly phlegmatic British. And they have increased our original tenseness. We are told to strain every sinew for the war effort, and that we should give ourselves up, and of course, we should; but we need periods of complete relaxation if we are to keep our health and sanity of the mind.

According to Dr. Jacobson, and I agree, this has to be done deliberately for most of us. Many do not relax even in sleep. The relaxation so often approved of, a game of golf or other sport, or pursuit of a hobby, or card games, or even warm baths, or massage do not really result in the muscular hypotonia and relief of residual tension which is the distinguishing mark of physiological relaxation.

Dr. Jacobson's methods are simple in appearance, although he warns that they have to be practiced with the greatest care. Inspection of the nervous person, and this includes most of us, reveals that he is excessively tense in his skeletal muscles. The first lesson may be to increase deliberately this tenseness. If he is frowning excessively he increases the act until he becomes acutely aware of it. Then he is instructed to discontinue the frowning—first abruptly and then slowly and progressively.

Repeated practice is given until all the over-active muscle groups have become relaxed. The procedure follows an anatomical order: Relax the left arm muscles, the wrist, the forearm, the upper arm, the neck, the right arm. Then the left foot, right forearm and thigh. Then the abdominal muscles, the back, the shoulders, the chest muscles, the neck and the muscles of the face.

The frowning muscles and those of the eyes and speech require the most detailed attention and practice because they participate the most in mental activities and strain.

Physiological evidence has supported the view that fears and anxious mental states can be relaxed away.

It has been found that even professional instructors in physical education cannot learn to relax the first time they try so for most of you it may take regular practice periods for several successive days.

Relaxation is important for refreshing sleep. And one should prepare for night by relaxing during the day. It is a mistake to suppose that the amount of sleep you get is like a savings account; that anything you take from it in the daytime reduces your amount of sleep at night. On the contrary a relaxing nap after lunch or before supper may actually prepare you for a longer sleep at night.

LENTEN REDUCING DIET. Menus for Sunday and Monday. SUNDAY. Breakfast. One small baked apple—No cream or sweetening. One cup coffee—no cream or sugar.

Dinner. Average helping roast lamb. Two tablespoons cauliflower. One-half cup fruit ice. One cup tea or coffee—no cream or sugar.

Supper. One cup black bean soup—serve with lemon, minced onion, sliced egg yolk, chopped egg white. One-half grapefruit—no sweetening. One cup tea or coffee—no cream or sugar.

MONDAY. Breakfast. One orange sliced—no sweetening. One ruak—no butter or substitute. One cup coffee—no cream or sugar.

Luncheon. Cauliflower and lettuce salad—lemon juice, vinegar or mineral oil dressing. One-half cup fruit ice. One cup tea or coffee—no cream or sugar.

Supper. One cup black bean soup—serve with lemon, minced onion, sliced egg yolk, chopped egg white. One-half grapefruit—no sweetening. One cup tea or coffee—no cream or sugar.

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Contract Bridge

By Ely Culbertson

IT may be hard to convince any one holding a bad hand as North held in today's deal, that he can exercise judgment in his bidding, but that is most decidedly the case:

East dealer. Both sides vulnerable.

North: 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1. South: 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1.

The bidding:

East: 1 club. South: 1 spade. West: 1 heart. North: 1 diamond.

South's leap to the grand slam was not nearly as rash as it may appear. From South's point of view the mere fact that North held at least four hearts meant that there would be an odds-on chance for 13 tricks, since it was almost certain that North could discard enough spades on the long diamond suit and still have a trump left with which to ruff the spade ace.

The difficulty was that North didn't have four hearts! Hence, he had to use all his own trumps in merely following suit while he drew the adverse trumps, and he couldn't do a thing about South's seven of spades—except concede it.

The fault in this case was not South's. He would have been downright timid if he had bid less than he did with his colossal hand. It was North who was entirely to blame for needing to respond to the two club cue bid with a three card major suit. True, North had to bid something, but what was wrong with three clubs? That response would have made matters crystal clear to South. He would have known that North was saying, in effect, that he had no suit to mention—that his only length was in the opponents' suit—and that South, therefore, should do his own selecting.

Undoubtedly if North had given this co-operation, the partners would have ended up in a safe six heart or six diamond contract.

WHAT TO EXPECT TOMORROW. Sun in Pisces. General tendencies—Many misunderstandings can arise tomorrow because the great increase in activity upon this date. People will want to go places and do things, and some of these plans will fail to agree. The evening is by far the most favorable portion of the period, so make your arrangements for 6 o'clock or after and avoid the rush of untrammelled thought.

If Tomorrow Is Your Birthday. Your past two years have brought you much confusion, and you may think that 1944 is another of these complex times, but after June has passed things will be different. You are approaching a new era when finances and domestic conditions will both improve notably in the fall. There is still another change before you, however, but not until two years hence.

WHAT TO EXPECT MONDAY. Sun in Pisces-Aries. General tendencies—This is the first day of the astrological year, the point where the sun enters the sign Aries and inaugurates the spring season. We have a new set of conditions after Monday, and we can say sincerely that they are better than those of the immediate past. There may be sudden changes at hand, but no one should complain if the unfamiliar circumstances prove to be beneficial.

If Monday Is Your Birthday. Your coming year will hold a good share of responsibility, not all of its welcome, but most of it resulting in mental growth. You seem to be doing a bit of housecleaning, figuratively speaking. There are old conditions to weed out, and 1944 offers you an opportunity to dispose of them. Your most active months are directly before you, but watch affairs during June.

Plums Supreme. One package cherry flavored gelatin; one cup hot water; one cup plum juice; one cup canned plums.

Disolve gelatin in hot water. Add plum juice. Chill until slightly thickened. Add plums and pour into mold that have been rinsed with cold water. Chill thoroughly.

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Economical Menus for Tomorrow

By Meta Given

THE butcher or the clever housewife armed with a thin-bladed sharp knife, some skewers and stout twine, can do wonders in transforming inexpensive, unappealing cuts of meat into very modern streamlined, compact appearing roasts. When lamb shoulder is boned and neatly rolled and tied, its appearance is complete with leg of lamb, and it is properly roasted, the flavor will be just as delicious. Save the bones, brown them carefully in fat—or if you can obtain some bone marrow from the butcher, brown the bones carefully in the marrow without scorching. When browned, cover with water, add a branch of celery, a carrot, an onion and a very small piece of bay leaf. Then simmer for two or three hours to obtain a rich tasting broth to make gravy in the roasting pan when the roast has finished cooking.

Roast Lamb Shoulder. (Min. Barbecue Sauce.) Have a shoulder of lamb boned and rolled. Cut small gashes over pockets of fat from the butcher, brown the bones carefully in the marrow without scorching. When browned, cover with water, add a branch of celery, a carrot, an onion and a very small piece of bay leaf. Then simmer for two or three hours to obtain a rich tasting broth to make gravy in the roasting pan when the roast has finished cooking.

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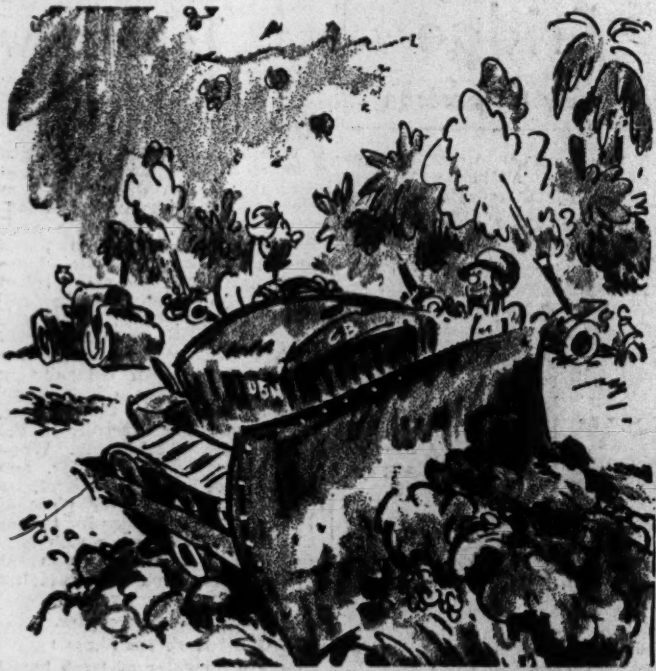
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Roast Lamb Shoulder

GRIN AND BEAR IT—By Lichty

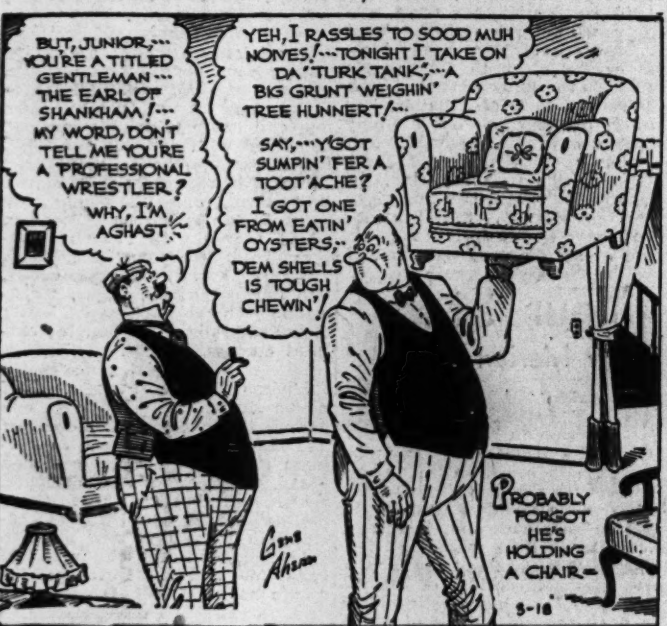


"Us 'Seabees' oughta make a fortune after the war! You realize how many rooftops will need landing repairs with all them helicopters they'll be using!"

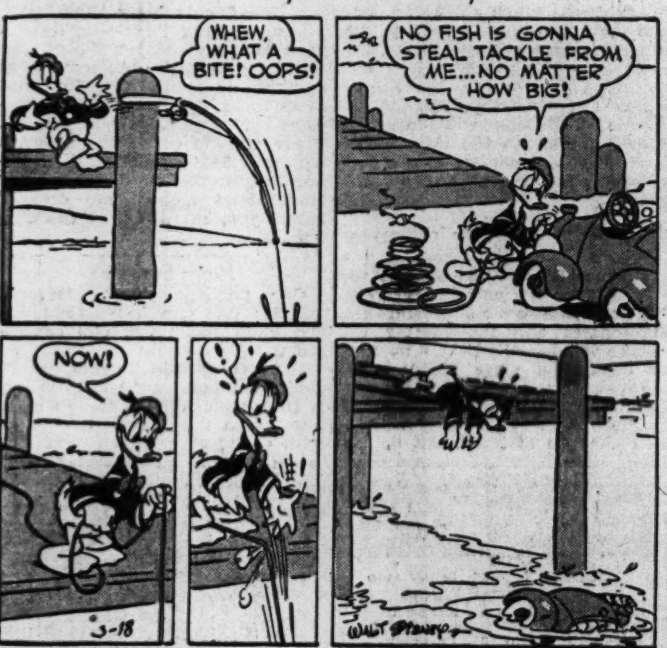
HENRY—By Carl Anderson



ROOM AND BOARD—By Gene Ahern



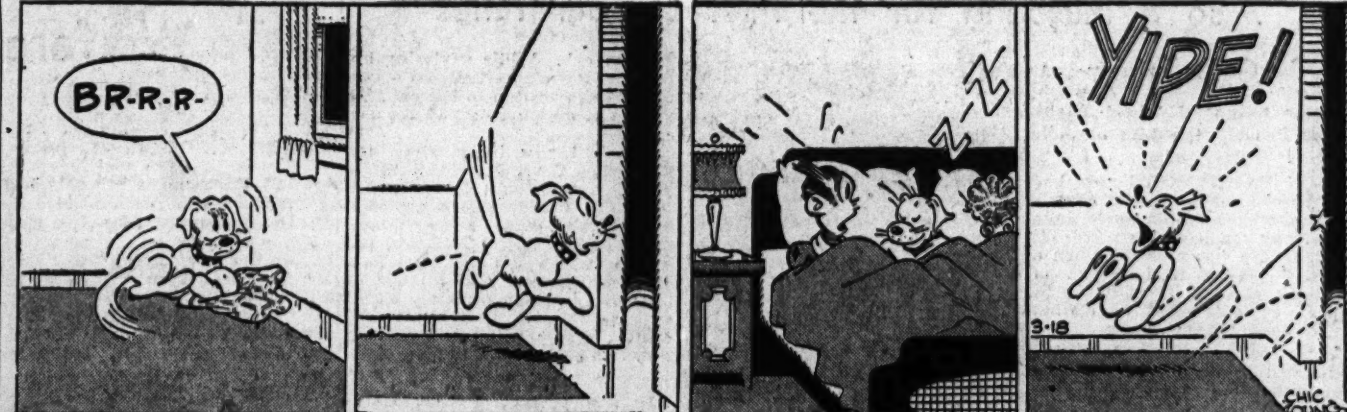
DONALD DUCK—By Walt Disney



Believe It or Not! by RIPLEY



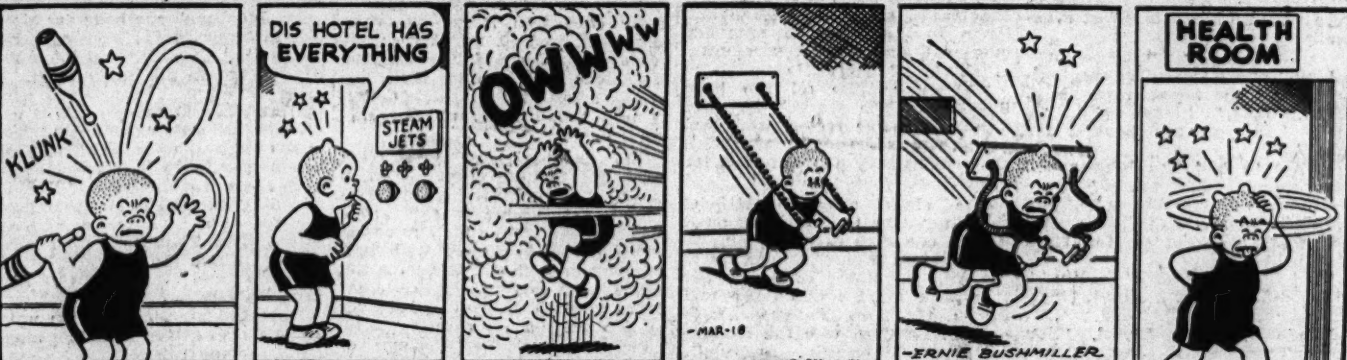
BLONDIE—By Chic Young



L'I ABNER—By Al Capp



NANCY—By Ernie Bushmiller



MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN—By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



JANE ARDEN—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross



CHIEF WAHOO—By Saunders and Woggon



KERRY DRAKE—By Alfred Andriola



BATMAN AND ROBIN—By Bob Kane



PRIVATE BREGER—By Dave Breger



DON WINSLOW—By Frank V. Martinek



POPEYE—



SUNFLOWER STREET—By T. Little and T. Sims

